ESSENTIAL

READING LISTS

IN

PUBLIC

HEALTH

Centre for Social Medicine and Community Health, JNU, Delhi

1359 SR-3 SB

CENTRE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Monsoon Semester – 2002

Course No.	: **SM 601**
Course Title	: Community Health and Its Organisation in India
Credits	: 3
Course In-charge	: Dr. Alpana D. Sagar
	: Dr. Imrana Qadeer
Instruction Method	: Lectures, Group Discussion and Tutorials
Evaluation Method	
Sessionals	: (a) 2 Credits-tutorials, written assignments (2 short and 1 long term paper) with viva-voce
End Semester Examination	: (b) 1 Credit, end semester written examination.

Course Outline

I. Health Services in India -- Structure and Function.

* Political and Administrative structure at the Centre, State, District and Block Levels.
* Municipalities, Panchayats and Organised Sectors
* Objectives of Services, Structural Pre-requisites of its functions, issues of management, efficiency of the System, need satisfaction.

II. Introduction to Public Health and Epidemiology

- Definitions of Public Health, Clinical Medicine, Social Medicine , Community Health and the underlying approaches.
- Components of Health-Concepts of Health Services and Health Systems.
- Epidemiological Approach-Basic Concepts in Epidemiology-History of Epidemiology-its uses- a framework for analysis.

III. National Health Programmes

- Communicable Disease Control Programme for Malaria, Leprosy and Tuberculosis, Diarrhoea, AIDS etc.
- Family Welfare Programme and Population Policy.
- Maternal and Child Health Programmes (CSDR, EIP, ICDS, CSSM RCH).
- Nutrition and UIP
- Non Communicable Diseases
- Impact of National Programmes on the Growth of General Health Services.

Panchayat's blackboard, also paste the message on common places where possible in which we had written all the necessary steps of preventing from mosquitoes. Then Panolli Tai's said we will suggest our Grampanchayt to Put 'Murum' on the open water pits on the road side and school play ground and open space.

Section -III

1. Banerji, D. (1985): "Health and Family Planning Services in India: An Epidemiological, Socio-cultural and Political Analysis and a Perspective", New Lok Paksh.
2. Government of India(2000-2001) "Annual Report", New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
3. Dutta., P K (1981): A Study of Factors Responsible for setback of ntional malaria Eradication Programme at Unit level in Gurgan District , New Delhi, Chapters I, XI, XII, XIII.
4. Voluntary Health Association of India (1994): Malaria Control Eradication Epidemic? **Health for the Millions** Vol. 20, No. 6.
5. National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (1988): "National Malaria Eradication Programme", New Delhi. NIHFW.
6. National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (1988): National Leprosy Eradication Programme, New Delhi, NIHFW.
7. Rao, K.V. (1990): Leprosy in Rural India, Delhi, Manak Publications. Chapters I, IV, VII, IX and XII.
8. Swasth Hind (1990): Anti Leprosy Day Number, January, New Delhi., CHEB.
9. Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, (1982): Report of the Working Group on the Eradication of Leprosy, New Delhi, February 1982, Chapters I, II, III, VI & XXLL: pp. 1-36, 49-56.
10. Gothi, G.D. (1978): Natural History of Tuberculosis, Indian Journal of Tuberculosis, Vol. 25.
11. Banerji, D. (1971): Tuberculosis as a Problem of Social Planning in India, NIHAE, Bulletin, Vol. 1, No.1, 1971.
12. RNTCP at a Glance: Central TB Division, DGHS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
13. Voluntary Health Association of India and Nucleus for Health Policies and Programmes (1997): Review of the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme-Summary, New Delhi, VHAI.
14. Mohan Rao (1994): An Imagined Reality: Malthusianism, Neo-malthusianism and Population Myth, Economic and Political Weekly, Jan. 29, pp. PE-40-PE-52.
15. Government of India, Planning Commission (1980): Report of the Working Group on Population Policy, New Delhi, Planning Commission, Introduction, Approach and Linkages pp. 1-14.
16. Government of India (1993): Draft National Population Policy (Chairman M.S. Swaminathan), New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
17. Qadeer, I. (1994): The Labour of the Rich - Of India's Population Policy, Frontline, October, pp. 120-122.
18. Government of India (2000): National Population Policy, New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
19. World Bank (1995): India's Family Welfare Programme Towards A Reproductive and Child Health Approach.
20. Government of India (1985): Universal Child Immunization by 1990: Report of a Task Force, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, 1985.
21. Sathyalamala (1989): Immunization Seminar No. 354.

IV. Systemic Approach to Understanding the Evolution of Health Services and the Problems Within.

- Structural Growth, rural health services scheme, multi-purpose worker scheme, community health worker scheme, minimum need programme.
- Primary health care, comprehensive versus selective approach.
- Health Sector Reforms in the 90's.

V. Historical and Political Foundation of Health Service System.

- Social basis of health services in British and Independent India.
- Relationship of health and health services with socio-economic, political and cultural forces.

Reading List.

Essential

Section - I

1. Banerji, D. (1985): "Health and Family Planning Services in India: An Epidemiological, Socio-cultural and Political Analysis and a Perspective", New Delhi, Lok Paksh, pp. 3-73.
2. Government of India (2000-2001): Annual Report", New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Section -II

1. Editorial, (1985): " The Distinction Between Public Health and Community/ Social / Preventive Medicine", **Journal of Public Health Policy**, December pp. 435-439.
2. MacMahon, B. and Pugh, T.F. (1970): Epidemiology: Principles and Methods", Boston, Little Brown, Chapters. 1-5.
3. Pan American Health organization (1989): The Challenge of Epidemiology: Issues and Selected Readings, Washington, PAHO, SHO, pp. 1-33, 42-45, 67-71, pp. 122-126, 135-145.
4. McDermott, Walsh (1969): Demography, Culture and Economics and the Evolutionary Stages of Medicine in Kilbourne, ED and Smillie, W.G. Human Ecology and public Health, 4th ed. London, Macmillan, pp. 7-16.
5. McKeown, T. (1972): An Interpretation of the Modern Rise of Population, **Population Studies**, Vol. 26, No. 3.
6. Office of the Registrar General, Ministry of Home Affairs (1997): "Survey of Causes of Death-1995-Rural; A Report", New Delhi, Ministry of Home Affairs.

4. Zurbrigg, Sheila, (1984): **Rakku's Story: Structure of Ill Health and the Source of Change**, Madras, 1984.
5. Vahlhane, Martina (1994): The New Popularity of NGO's --Will the enthusiasm last, December 3, p.p. 20-22.

Suggested Readings

Session-II

1. Fee, Elizabeth (1993): Public Health, Past and Present: A Shared Social Vision In Rosen, George: **History of Public Health**, expanded Edition, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University. pp. IX-LXVI.
2. Rifkin, Susan, B. (1977): Community Health in Asia: **A Report on Two Workshops**: Christian Conference of Asia , Singapore, 1977, pp. 9-4
3. Qadeer, I. (1985): Beyond Medicine: An Analysis of Health Status of Indian People, **Think India**, Vol. I, January- March .
4. Rosen, George, (1971): "Historical Trends and Future Prospects in Public Health" in **Medical History and Medical Care: A Symposium of Perspectives**, Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust , London, 1971.
5. McKeown, T. (1971): " Sociological Approach to the History of Medicine" in **Medical** History and Medical Care: A Symposium of Perspective, Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, London, 1971, pp. 1-21.

Session-III

1. DGHS (1995): Information about Malaria. Delhi national Malaria Eradication Programme.
2. Ray, A.P. et al (1992): A Brochure for Malaria Medical Officers. Delhi, ISMOCD.
3. Krishna Murthy, V.V. (1993): Evaluation of Performance of National Tuberculosis Programme during 7th Plan Indian Journal of Tuberculosis, Vol. 40, No.2, pp. 129-136.
4. World Bank (1995): Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries, World Bank.
5. Bondesam, L. & Bergstrom, S. (ed.): **Poverty and Population Control** Academic Press, London, 1981.
6. Government of India (1986): Revised Strategy for National Family Welfare Programme: A Summary , new Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Programme.
7. Qadeer, I. (1998): Reproductive Health-A Public Health Perspective, EPW Vol. XXX No. 41, pp.2675-84.
8. Banerji, D. (1990): Crash of Immunization: Consequences of a Totalitarian Approach, New Delhi, CSMCH, JMU, 1990.
9. Banerji, D. (1986): Hidden Menace in the Universal Child Immunization Programme, Journal of the Indian Medical Association, Vol.84, No.8, August, pp. 229-32.
10. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, (1982): Integrated Child development Services, New Delhi, AIIMS, 1982.
11. NFI, (1988): Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): A Study of Some Aspects of the System, New Delhi, NFI, 1988.
12. Qadeer, I. (1995): Primary Health care - a Paradise Lost, IASSI Quart. Val. 14 No. 1,2 pp.1-20.

Session - IV

1. Government of India: Compendium of Recommendations of Various Committees on Health Development 1943-1975, New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
2. Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, (1966): Committee Report on Basic Health Services (Chairman Mukherji), New Delhi, 1966.
3. DGHS (1967): Report of the Committee on Integration of Health Services (Chairman Jungalwala), New Delhi, 1967.
4. Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Planning (1972): Mukherji Committee Report on IUCD, New Delhi, 1973.
5. Government of India, DGHS (1973): Report of the Committee of Examine the Question of Full Utilisation of the Existing Beds Provided at the Primary Health Centres in the Country, (Chairman Dr. D. Dinesh), New Delhi, 1973.
6. Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, (1973): Report of the Committee on Multi-purpose Workers under Health and Family Planning Programme (Chairman Kartar Singh, New Delhi- 1973.
7. Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Planning (1976): Report of the Committee on Medical Education and Support Manpower (Chairman Srivastava), New Delhi, 1976.
8. Government of India, Ministry of health and family Welfare, (1977): Health Care, Services in Rural Areas: Draft Plan, New Delhi, 1977.
9. WHO and UNICEF, (1978): Report of the International Conference on Primary Health Care, Alma Ata, USSR 6th - 12th September, 1978 , Geneva, 1978, pp. 23-32, 37-73.
10. ICSSR and ICMR (1980): Health for All: an Alternative Strategy: Report of a Study Group set up Jointly by the ICSSR and ICMR, New Delhi, ICSSR.
11. Foundation for Research in Community health (1987): Health Status of the Indian People: A Supplement of the ICSSR/ ICMR Report : Health for All: An Alternative.
12. Government of India (1997): Health Information India: 994 New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
13. Kanji, N. et al (1991): From Development to Sustained Crisis: Structural Adjustment, Equity and Health, Social Science and Medicine, Vol.33, No.9, pp.985-993.
14. World Bank (1992): India Health Sector Financing: Coping with Adjustment. Opportunities for Reform, June 30, 1992, Population and Human Resources Operations Divisions, World Bank.

Session - V

1. Cleaver, H. (1976): "Political Economy of Malaria Decontrol Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XI, No.36, September 4th 1976, pp. 1963-72.
2. Navarro, Vincente, (1974): "The Underdevelopment of Health or the Health of Underdevelopment" IJHS; Vol.4, No.1, 1974, pp. 5-27.
3. Qadeer, I. (1985): " Health Service Systems in India: An Expression of Socio-economic Inequalities, Social Action, July, 1985.
4. Brown, E.R. (1978): "Public Health in Imperialism: Early Rockfeller Programme at home & Abroad, "American Journal of Public Health", Vol. 66, No. , pp. 897-903.

22. Indian Council of Medical research, (1989): Evaluation of Quality of Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services at Primary Health Centres and Suggested Strategies for their Improvement: Summary Report, New Delhi.
23. National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (1988): National Programme on ICDS, New Delhi, NIH&FW.
24. DGHS (2001): National AIDS Control Programme-India's Country Scenario: An Update, New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
25. Ritu Priya (1994): AIDS, Public Health and the Panic Reaction-part I. National Medical Journal of India, Part II, Vol. 7, No. 6, pp. 288-291.
26. Sukhatme, P.V. (1972): India and the Protein Problem, Ecology of Food and Nutrition, Vol. 1, pp. 267.
27. Sachdev, H.P.S. (1994): Nutritional Status of Children and Women in India: Recent Trends, NFI BULLETIN, Vol. 18, No.3, July.
28. Reddy, K.S. (1993) Cardiovascular Diseases in India, World Health Statistics Quarterly, 46(2), pp. 101-7.
29. Ramachandran, et. Al (1999): Influence of Life Style Factors in Development of Diabetes in India's Scope for Primary Prevention, **J. Assoc. Physicians India**, Aug., 47(8), pp. 764-6.

Session - IV

1. Government of India, Ministry of Health (1946): **Report of the Health Survey and Development Committee,** (Chairman Bhore), Government of India Press, Delhi, 1946.
2. National Planning Committee (1948): **Report of the Sub-Committee on Public Health**: (Chairman S.S. Sokhey, Zora, Bombay, 1948.
3. Government of India, Ministry of Health (1961): **Report of the Health Survey and Planning Committee** (Chairman Mudaliar), New Delhi, 1961.
4. Dutt, P.R. (1962) Rural Health Services in India, CHEB, New Delhi, Chapters 1-3, pp. 1-63.
5. Government of India, Chapters on Health from Five Year Plans, Fifth to Ninth, New Delhi, Planning Commission.
6. Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Planning (1982 and 2000): **National Health Policy**, New Delhi.
7. World Bank (1993): World Development Report 1993-Investing in Health, Washington, World Bank, Chapters, 1,4 and 5.
8. Health of Millions (1990): Special Issue, February-Private Sector in Health. Chapter
9. Sen, K. and Koivusalo, M. (1998): Health Care Reforms and Developing Countries _ A Critical Overview, Intnl. J.of Health Planning and Management, No.13, pp. 199-215.

Session -V

1. Jeffery, R. (1979): Recognizing India's Doctors. The Institutionalization of Medical dependency 1918-39.
2. Ramasubban, Radhika (1988): Imperial Health in British India, 1857-1900, In Maclead R. and Lewis M., (ed.) : **Disease , Medicine and Empire**, London, Routledge, pp. 38-60.
3. Bnerji, D. (1988): Trends in Public Health Practice in India: A Plea for a New Approach, New Delhi, CSMCH / SSS.

Reading Lists

Essential Readings

1. Rob Baggott (2000): '**Public Health: Policy And Politics**.' New York, St. Martin Press.
2. Jones Linda (1994): '**The Social Context of Health and Health Work**' Chapters 1, 2 and 5.
3. Qadeer, I. (1985) "Health services System: An Expression of Socio-economic inequalities", **Social Action**, July.
4. Gupta, Dipankar (1991): **Social Stratification**, Delhi: OUP, pp. 35-48, 84-109, 339-352.
5. Editorial, (1985) " The Distinction between Public Health and Community /Social/Preventive Medicine." **Journal of Public health Policy**, December.

Other Essential Readings

1. George Susan (1976): **How The Other Half Dies**. London: Penguin

2. Illich Ivan (1976): **Medical Nemesis: The Expropriation of Health**. London: Calder and Boyars.

3. Zurbrigg Sheila (1984): **Rakku's Story: Structures of III Health and Sources of Change.**

4. Shah Ghanshyam (1997) **Public Health and Urban Development**: The Plague in Surat Delhi: Sage, Chapters 1 and 7.

Book Review

Note: Review any two of the following books.

1. Jeffery Roger (1988): **Politics of Health in India**, Berkeley: University of California.

2. Rosen George (1993): **History of Public Health,** New York, Johns Hopkins University of Press.

3. Banerji, D. (1982): **Poverty , Class and Health Culture in India**, Vol. 1 New Delhi. Prachi Prakasan.

4. Arnold David (1993): Arnord David (1993): **Colonizing The Body**, Delhi: OUP.

5. Mamdani M. (1972): **Myth of Population Control, Family, Caste, Class in an Indian Village.** New York: Monthly Review Press.

6. Kumar Anil (1998): **Medicine and The Raj: British Medical Policy in India,** 1835-1911, Delhi: Sage.

CENTRE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Monsoon Semester 2002

Course No. : **SM 603**

Course Title : Health Services and the Community

Credits : 2
Evaluation will be based on review of two books, a short paper on relevance and application of social sciences in health and viva-voce.

Course in Charge : **Ghanshyam Shah** (Course In-charge)
Rama V Baru
S. S. Acharya

Objective:

The objective of this course is to familiarize MCH students in social sciences in general and problems of Indian society in particular. Various approaches and theoretical framework followed by different social sciences will be studied to highlight their significance in understanding community health.

Course Outline

1. Introduction to Social Sciences.
2. Relevance of Social Sciences in Health
3. Approaches in Social Sciences: A brief introduction
4. State, Society and Public Policy
5. Concept of community; segments within; dominance and subordination within community.
6. Social structure and social stratification: (a) Gender; (b) Caste, class and power; (c) Tribals and Dalists: (d) Cities and slum dwellers; (e) Poverty
7. Book Review

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Essential Readings

1. Rob Baggott (2000): '**Public Health: Policy And Politics**.' New York, St. Martin Press.
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2. Rosen George (1993): **History of Public Health,** New York, Johns Hopkins University of Press.

3. Banerji, D. (1982): **Poverty , Class and Health Culture in India**, Vol. 1 New Delhi. Prachi Prakasan.

4. Arnold David (1993): Arnord David (1993): **Colonizing The Body**, Delhi: OUP.

5. Mamdani M. (1972): **Myth of Population Control, Family, Caste, Class in an Indian Village.** New York: Monthly Review Press.

6. Kumar Anil (1998): **Medicine and The Raj: British Medical Policy in India,** 1835-1911, Delhi: Sage.

CENTRE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Winter Semester-2000

Course No. : SM 605

Title of the Course : Review of Literature on Current Issues in Community Health

Credits : 4

Teachers in-charge : Dr. Mohan Rao
: Dr. Ritu Priya Mehrotra

Instruction Method : Presentation of Articles and Group Discussion
Evaluation Method : Coverage of articles Presentation and Discussion in the Clause.
50% Credits : Seminar Presentation

I. Journals

(a) List of Compulsory Journals

1. Indian Journal of Public Health, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
2. American Journal of Public Health, American Public Health and Association , New York.
3. WHO Bulletin
4. International Journal of Health Services, Payword Pub. Co.
5. Public Health Reports, Supdt. Of Documents, Govt. Printing Office, Washington.
6. Journal of Communicable Diseases.
7. Milibank Memorial Quarterly, Health/ Society, New York.
8. Indian Journal of Medical Research, ICMR, New Delhi.
9. Social Science and Medicine, Pergamon Journals, Oxford.
10. Economic and Political Weekly.
11. Journal of Public Health policy
12. International Journal of health Policy and Planning.

(b) List of Desirable Journals

1. Leprosy in India, Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, New Delhi.
2. Transections : Cresside

3. Lancet
4. Ecology of Food and Nutrition
5. Studies in Family Planning.
6. Indian Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine, Varanasi.
7. Indian Journal of Tuberculosis.
8. JAMA: Journal of American Medical Association, American Medical association Chicago.
9. American Journal of Epidemiology.
10. Journal of Medical Anthropology.
11. Health and Population : Perspectives and Issues, National Institute of health Administration , Science Education, New Delhi.
12. Indian Journal of Medical Education.
13. Journal of Health and Social Behaviour, American Sociological Association, Washington.
14. Science
15. Community Health.
16. Medical Care Review, University of Michigan.
17. Indian Journal of Occupational Health (Bombay).
18. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition.
19. Preventive Medicine, Academic Press New York.
20. Asian Medical Journal.
21. Chinese Medical Journal.
22. British Medical Journal.
23. Experts Medical: Public Health, Social Science and Hygiene Excepts Medical, Amsterdam.
24. Modern Asian Studies
25. Indian Economic and Social History Review.
26. Seminar
27. Population and Development Review.

A Minimum of 10 presentations of selected articles should be made during the course of the semester.

1. The assessment is based on coverage of journals and articles.
2. Relevance to public health and social sciences in health.
3. Methodological critique and
4. discussion of salient issues in the article.

In addition, the student has to present two seminar which carry equal weightage.

CENTRE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Monsoon Semester - 2004

M. Phil. (Social Sciences in Health)

Course No.	: **SM 606**
Credits	: 2
Course Teachers	: Prof. K.R. Nayar (Course-in-charge) Dr. Sanghmitra S. Acharya Dr. Rama V. Baru
Instruction Method	: Lectures, seminars and discussions
Evaluation	: Term paper and Viva-voce 50% end semester written examination 50%.

I. Introduction to Research Methodology

A. **Philosophy of Research in Public Health**

1. Interdisciplinary Approach
2. Epidemiological Approach

B. **Some Theoretical Issues**

1. Scientific Method, Epistemology
2. Causality in Social Sciences. Rigour in Research
3. Hypothesis, Concepts and Theory
4. Ethics in Research

C. **Operational Aspects**

1. Research Designs – Social sciences and Epidemiology
2. Quantitative Techniques of Research
3. Analysis of Quantitative data
4. Use of Published data sources
5. Use of computer packages- Demonstration
6. Sample, Sampling
7. Qualitative Techniques and analysis
8. Systematic Reviews

Reading List for IA, IB, IC

1. K.R. Nayar (1993): Social Sciences in Health: Towards a paradigm. IASSI
2. Quarterly Vol. 2, No. & 2, pp.153-59.
3. Mac Mahon B and D. Trichopoulos. (1996). Epidemiology: Principles and Methods.
4. Carol, C. Gould (1983). *Beyond Causality in the social sciences: Reciprocity as a model of non-exploitative social relation* in R.S., Cohen and M. Wartofsky (ed.) Epistemology, Methodology and the Social Sciences
5. John W. Ratcliffe and Amalia Gonzalexdel-vaile. *Rigour in Health - Related Research: Towards an expended conceptualisation*, Int. Journal of Health Services Vol. 18, No.1988 pp. 361-392.
6. Catherine Pope and Nicholas Mays (2000) *Qualitative Research in Health Care*. BMJ.
7. Mary Dixon-Woods et al (2004). Integrative approaches to qualitative and quantitative evidence. Health Development Agency.
8. NCE SSRH (2000) Ethical Guidelines for Social Sciences Research in Health.
9. Ray Moynihan (2004). Evaluating Health Services: A reporter covers the science of Research synthesis. Milbank Memorial Fund.
10. Bowling, Ann (2002) Research Methods in Health- Investigating Health and Health Services. Open University Press. Buckingham. Section II, Chapters 5& 6
11. Helman, Cecil G. (2001) Culture, Health and Illness. Arnold. Chapter 14

Some useful Text books on Methodology (for operational aspects)

1. Gopal, M.H. (1970): An Introduction to Research Procedure is Social Sciences, Asia Publishing House.
2. Backstrom Charles H. and G.H. Ceasar (1981). Survey Research, John Wiley and Sons, 1981.
3. Goode & Hatt (1981): Method in Social Research Tata – McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
4. Barbie, Earl (1992): Practice of Social Research Wadswarth Pub. Company Belmonth (6^{th} edition).

Suggested Reading

1. Krishna Bharadwaj (1980): On Some Issues of Method in the Analysis of Social Change, University of Mysore.

2. Bell, J.(1991): Doing Your Research Project: A guide for first time researchers in Education and Social Sciences. . Open University Press. Millon Keynes.

II. Areas of Research in Social Sciences in Health

This section identifies some of the areas in public health where research has been conducted. It involves group work and presentation of reviews on the methodology of the studies undertaken in each of the area.

a) Health Behaviour Studies:

1. Marriot, M. (1955): Western Medicine in a village of Northern India.
2. Carstairs, G.M. (1955): Medicine and Faith in Rural Rajasthan.
3. Hasan K.A.(1967): Cultural Frontier of Health in Village India. Manaktalas
4. Djurfeldt. B. and Lindberg S. (1975): Pills Against Poverty Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies Monograph 23.
5. Banerji, D. (1982): Poverty, Class and Health Culture in India Vol.1, Prachi Prakashan.
6. Sahu, S.K.(1980): Health Culture of Oarons of Rourkela and Its Hinterland, Ph. D. Thesis, JNU.

b) Studies on Health Personnel and Professions

1. Oommen, T.K. (1978): Doctors and Nurses: A Study of Occupation Role Structure, Macmillan.
2. Madan, T.N. (1980): Doctors and Society, Vikas.
3. Ramalingaswami, P. (1985): *Social Background of the Medical Students*, Indian Journal of Med. Education Vol., 24, No.3.
4. Qadeer, I. (1985): *Social Dynamics of Health Care*, CHW Scheme in Shahadol District, Socialist Health Review, Vol.2, pp. 74-83.

c) Studies on Health Problems/Programmes and Family Planning

1. Rao, K.V. (1982): Study of Leprosy Control Programme in Rural Population in Chinglepet District, Ph.D. Thesis, CHMCH/JNU.
2. Dutta P.K (1980). A study of factors responsible for setback of National Malaria Eradication Programme at unit level in Gurgaon Distt. Ph.D thesis.
3. ORG (1988). An Indepth evalauation of NMEP: An indepth case study of Bihar and Haryana.
4. Banerji, D. and Anderson, S. (1962): *A Sociological Study of the Awareness of Symptoms Suggestive of Pulmonary Tuberculosis*, Bulletin of WHO 23.
5. Wyon, J.B. and Gordon E. (1971): The Khanna Study: Population Problems in the Rural Punjab, Harvard University Press.
6. Rao, K. G. (1974): Studies in Family Planning, Abhinav Pub. Chapters 1,6 &7.
7. IIPS (1994) National Family Health Survey Methodology Chapter.

d) Studies on Health Economics and Wider Dimensions of Health

1. De Bernis (1976): Two Ways of Health Economics, Bases on Lectures at CSMCH/JNU.
2. K.P. Kannan et al (1991): Health Status in Rural Kerala. A Study of the Linkages between socio-economic status and health status KSSP.
3. Gunatilleke, Godfrey (ed.) (1984): Intersectoral Linkages and Health Development, Case Studies in India (Kerala), Jamaica, Norway, Sri Lanka and Thailand, WHO.
4. K.V. Narayana, Regional Variations in Health Studies: An Exploration into the Relative Role of Health Service Expenditure and Socio-Economic Development, Ph. D. Thesis.
5. National Human Development Report 2001. Chapter 2 on Concepts, Methodology and core Indices.
6. Population Reference Bureau (2004). The Wealth gap in health.

e) Operations Research and Systems Analysis: Health Services Research.

1. Banerji. D. (1982): *Operational Research in the field of Community Health*, Opsearch, Vol. 9, No. 3-4.
2. Amalan Datta (1996). Some aspects of the public health services in Purulia District: A systems analysis

g) Identifying a Research Topic and Writing a Synopsis

CENTRE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Programme of Study	: **M. Phil./Ph. D. (Social Sciences in Health)**
Monsoon Semester	: 2002 (Academic Year)
Course No.	: **SM 607**
Total Credits	: 2 (Two)
Title of the Course	: Social Science Issues in Community Health
Course Teacher	: Rama V. Baru (Course in-charge) Dr KR Nayar Dr S. Acharya
Method of Instruction Tutorials	: Lectures, Group Discussions, Seminars,
Methods of Evaluation	:1 Credit: Term Paper and Written Assignments 1 Credit: End Semester Written and Viva Voce Examination.

Course Outline

1. Application of Social Sciences in Public Health
    a. Epidemiology and Public Health
    b. Social Sciences and Public Health
2. Evolution of Health Services in India: Social Science Issues

3. Social Science Issues in Health Programmes:
    a. Communicable Diseases / Non Communicable diseases
    b. Family Planning and MCH
    c. Nutrition
    d. Health Education

4. Systems Approach in Health and Health Services

5. Social Dimensions in Indigenous Systems of Medicine.

6. Socialization of health Workers and Sociology of health Profession.

7. Health Economics-Conventional and Emerging Approach.

8. Social Dimensions of Environment and Primary Health Care.

9. Challenges to Social Sciences in Community health Research in India.

Session-I A

Essential Readings

1. Editorial (1985): The distinction between Public Health and Community/Social /Preventive Medicine" **Journal of Public Health Policy**, December. Pp.435-439
2. Suchman, EA (1963): **Sociology and the Field of Public Health**, Russell Sage Foundation.
3. Rosen, G. (1971) 'Historical Trends and Future Prospects in Public Health' in **Medical History and Medical Care : A Symposium of Perspectives,** Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, London.
4. Nayar, K.R. (1991): Inter-disciplinary in Social Sciences in Health, Research Paper Series, School of Social Sciences, JNU

Suggested Readings

1. Monroe Lerner,(1969) 'Social Differences in Physical Health' in Kosa et al (Ed) **Poverty and Health**, Harvard.

Session I B

Essential Readings

1. Marriot, McKim (1965): Western Medicine in Village Northern India, pp. 2399-263, in Paul B.D. (ed) **Health Culture and Community**. New York Russell Sage Foundation.
2. Carstairs, G.M. (1955): Medicine and Faith in Rural Rajasthan in Paul P.D. (ed) **Health, Culture and Community,** New York Russell Sage Foundation.
3. Djurfeldt, Goran and Lindberg, Staffan (1975)**: Pills Against Poverty: A Study of Western Medicine in a Tamil Village**, Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies, Monograph Series, No.23..):
4. Zurbrigg, Sheila (1984) **Rakku's Story: Structure of Ill Health and Source of Change**, Madras.
5. Tuckett, D.(1976) " Doctors and Society" in Tuckett,D. (Ed) **Readings in Medical Sociology**, London, Tavistock Publications.

Suggested Readings

1. Hassan, K.A. (1964): **Cultural Frontiers of Health in Village India**, Manak Talas, Bombay.
2. Banerjee, D. (1985): **Social Sciences in Health and Development in India**, New Delhi, Lok Paksh.
3. Van der Geest, S. and Van der Veen, K.W. (ed) (1979)**: In Search of Health: Essays in Medical Anthropology,** Amsterdam, University of Amsterdam.
4. Gould, H.A. (1967): Implications of Technological Change for fold and Scientific Medicine**, American Anthropologist, V**ol. No.59, pp. 507-616.
10. Sahu, S.K. (1991)**: Health Culture in Transition**: Khama Publisher, New Delhi

Session-II

Essential Readings

1. Qadeer, I. (1985): Health Service System in India: an Expression of Socio-economic Inequality, Social Action, July.
2. Qadeer, I. (2000) : 'Health Care Systems in Transition III. India, Part I. The Indian Experience' **Journal of Public Health Medicine,** Vol.22, No.1,pp.25-32
3. Baru, R. (1993): 'Inter-regional Variations in Health Services: A Study of Selected Districts in Andhra Pradesh' **Economic and Political Weekly**, May 15th.

Suggested Readings

Banerji, D. (1990)**: A Socio-cultural, Political and Administrative Analysis of Health Policies and Programmes in India in the Eighties: A Critical Appraisal.** Lok Paksh

Session-III

Essential Readings

1. Banerji, D & Andersen, S. (1963): 'A Sociological Study of Awareness of Symptoms suggestive of Pulmonary Tuberculosis', **Bulletin of WHO**, Vol.29, N.5, pp.665-83
2. 2.Banerji, D. (1985): Health and Family Planning Services in India: An Epidemological, Socio-Cultural and Political Analysis and a perspective, New Delhi, Lok Paksh.
3. Panicker, PGK (19 80): 'Inter regional Variation in Calorie Intake '-**EPW**, vol.15, Nos. 41-43; pp. 1503-1514
4. Priya,Ritu (1996) 'Paradox of the AIDs and Human Rights Debate' Women's Link, Vol 2, No.4, Oct.-Dec.

Suggested Readings

1. Rao, Mohan (1994):' An Imagined Reality: Malthusianism, Neo-Malthusianism and Population Myth', **Economic and Political Weekly**, Jan 29th, PE 40-52.
2. Sukhatme,PV. (1972**): India and the Protein Problem, Ecology of Food and Nutrition,**Vol.I, P.257.
3. Priya, Ritu (1997) Health and Nutrition-People, Policies and Politics, Vol.19, No.1, pp.63-83
4. Mechanic, D. (1969):'Illness and Cure' in Kosa et al (ed) **Poverty and Health,** Harvard
5. Nagaraj,K (1999): ' Labour Market Characteristics and Employment Generation Programmes in India' in Harriss-White, B. and Subramanian,S. (Ed) **Illfare In India**, New Delhi, Sage.
6. Drummond, N. and Mason,C. (1990) 'Diabetes in a Social Context: Just a Different Way of Life in the Age of Reason' in Cunningham-Burley and McKeganey (Ed) **Readings in Medical Sociology,** London, Tavistock

Session IV

Essential Readings

1. Mishra, BD (1982): **Organisation of Family Planning in Rural India,** New Delhi, Radiant Publishers
2. Banerji, D.(1982): **Poverty, Class and Health Culture in India,** Delhi, Prachi Prakashan.
3. Shah, Ghanshyam (1997): **Public Health and Urban Development: The Plague in Surat,** Delhi, Sage.

Session V

Essential Readings

1. Charles, Leslie (Ed) (1976): **Asian Medical Systems: A Comparative Study,** Berkely, University of California Press (Selected Chapters)
2. Banerjee, Madhulika (2000) 'Whither Indigenous Medicine' **Seminar:489,** May 2000

Session –VI

Essential Readings

1. Banerji, D. (1973): " Social Orientation of Medical Education in India", **Economic and Political Weekly,** Vol. 9, pp. 485-488.
2. Ramalingaswami, P. (1973): Medical Students Image of Health and Community health, New Delhi, NIHAE.
3. Qadeer, I. (1985): Social Dynamics of Health Care: CHW Scheme in Shahdol District, Socialist Health Review, Vol. II, No.2, pp. 74-83.

Suggested Readings

1. Gore, M.S. (1975): Committee Report, Social Sciences in Professional Education, Icssr.
2. Oommen, T.K. (1978): Doctors and Nurses, New York, Macmillan
3. Tuckett,D (1976): 'Doctors and Patients' in Tuckett, D. (Ed**) An Introduction to Medical Sociology,** London, Tavistock. PP.190-224

Session VII

Essential Readings

1. De-Bernis (1976): Two Faces of Health economics, Lecturer Delivered at CSMCH.
2. Narayana, K.V. (1992): 'Political Economy of State Intervention' **EPW**.
3. Berman, P. and Khan M. E. (1993**): Paying for India's Health Care**, Sage, New Delhi, (Introduction).
4. Gunatillek, Godfery (ed): Intersectoral Linkages and Health Development: Case Studies in India, WHO.

Session-VIII.

Essential Readings

1. WHO (1978): Primary Health Care: A Joint Report by Director General of WHO and Director of UNICEF (International Conference on Primary Health Care, Alma Ata, USSR 6-12 Sept. 1978).
2. Special Issue of Social Science and Medicine on Selective Primary Health Care.
3. Qadeer, I. (1995): 'Primary Health Care: A Paradise Lost' **IASSI Quarterly,** Vol.14, Nos 1 &2, July-December
4. Banerji, D. (1984): 'Can There be a Selective Primary health care', New Delhi, CSMCH.
5. Nayar, K.R. 'Changing International Gaze, on Environment and Health Issues', _____ **Social Action**.

Suggested Readings

1. WHO (1980): Primary Health Care, Health Team, Community Participation and Health For All and Primary Health Care, New Delhi

Session IX

1. Banerji, D. (1993): Simplistic Approach to Health Policy Analysis: World bank Team on Indian Health Sector **, Economic and Political Weekly**, June 12, pp. 1207-1210.
2. .Rao, M (ed) (1999): Disinvesting In Health: The World Bank's Prescription for Health, New Delhi, Sage.
3. Baru, RV. (1998): Private Health Care in India: Social Characteristics and Trends, New Delhi, Sage.
4. Nayar, KR (1998**): Ecology and Health**, New Delhi, APH

Suggested Readings

1. S. Zurbrigg (1993): "The Hungry Rarely Write History and Historians are RarelyHungry'" pp.1-23

CENTRE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Programme of Study	: M. Phil. (Social Sciences in Health)
Monsoon Semester	**: 2002**
Course No.	: **SM 608**
Total Credits	: 2
Title of the Course	: Social Sciences towards an Integrated Approach
Course in-Charge	: Ghanshyam Shah S.S. Acharya
Method of Evaluation	: Term Paper and Written Assignments One Credit End Semester written examination Viva-voce: One Credit

Objective

The course aims to highlight that health is not mere bio-medical problem. It is closely related to socio-cultural, economic and political situation. Therefore, social sciences contribute a great deal in understanding health situation. It emphasis a need for multidisciplinary approach to comprehend complexity of health situation.

Keeping the above perspective, the course also offers a broad picture of the contemporary Indian society, focusing on deprived sections. While analysing Indian society theoretical and methodological aspects are emphasised. We relate Indian social situation with global economy and polity.

Course Outline

1. Relevance of Social Sciences in understanding health situation.
2. Significance of multidisciplinary approach; and its limitations.
3. Positivism in Social Sciences
4. Major approaches in social sciences; (a) Structural-Functional; (b) Cultural (c) Historical materialist.
5. Some concepts in social sciences:
   a. Culture / health culture;
   b. Socialization;
   c. Stratification;
   d. Perception;

e. Political economy
f. Cost -benefit
g. Cost-effectiveness;
h. Civil Society
i. Social Capital

6. Main focus of research in health of different social sciences-anthropology, sociology, geography , psychology, economics and political sciences

7. Study of Indian Society:

i) Caste, class and power;
ii) Poverty
iii) Deprived Groups: Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;
iv) Women;
v) Village society- structure and changes
vi) Urban society- structure and changes;

Essential Readings

1. T.M. DaK (ed.) (1991): **Sociology of health In India**, Jaipur: Rawat Publications. Chs. 1,3 and 4.
2. Coe Rodney M. (1978): **Sociology of Medicine**, New York, McGraw hill Book. Ch. 1.
3. Mark Nichter and Mimi Nichter, (1997): **Anthropology and International Health**: Asian case Studies. Amsterdam, Gorden and Breach Publishers. Chapters 2,4,5,7,8 and 12.
4. Banerji, D. (1986): **Classes and Health Culture**, Delhi Prachi Prakashan.
5. Shah Ghanshyam (1997): **Public Health and Urban Development**, Delhi: Sage. Chapters 1 and 2.
6. Srinivas M.N. (1962): **Caste in Modern India and Other Essays**, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.Chap 1
7. Gupta, Dipankar, (1991): **Social Stratification**. Delhi; Oxford University press.
8. Jones, Linda J (1994): **The Social Context of Health and Health Work**, Chapters, 1,2 and 5.
9. Das Gupta M, L Chen and T.M. Krishanan (eds.) (1998), **Health, Poverty and Development in India** Delhi: Oxford University press..
10. Michael Pacione (1986): **Medical Geography: Progress and Prospect** London: ----- Chapters 1,2 and 3.
11. Marcia C. Inhozn and Peter J. Brown, "The Anthropology of Infectious Disease," **Annual Review Anthropology** 1990: 19: pp. 89-117.
12. Talcott Parsons, **The Social Systems**, Chapter X "Social Structure And Dynamic Process: The case of Modern Medical Practice".

13. OECD, (2001): **The Well –being of Nations: The Role of Human and Social Capital.**
14. Mel Bartley, David Blane and Smith George, (Eds.) (1998) **The Sociology of Health Inequalities.** Oxford: Blackwell.

Suggested Readings

1. Suchman , E.A. (1963): **Sociology and the Field of Public Health**. Russel Sage Foundations.
2. Ramalingaswami, P. (1980): **Social sciences in Health Field in India.**
3. Djurfeldt G. and S. Linderberg (1976): **Pills Against Poverty; A Study of the Introduction of western medicine in a Tamil Village**. Delhi: Oxford and IDM.
4. Harrison Mark, "The Tender Frame of Man", Disease, Climate and Racial Difference in India and the West Indies, 1760-1860/68", **Bulletin of the History of Medicine**, Vol. 70, No.1 Spring 1996.
5. Farmer Paul, "Social scientists and The New Tuberculosis", **Social Science And Medicine,** Vol. 44, no.3, February 1997.
6. Banerji, D. (1989): "Rural Social Transformation and Changes in Health Behaviour", **Economic and Political Weekly**, Vol. 24.
7. **The World Health Report 1996, Fighting Disease Fostering Development**, Geneva, WHO.
8. Madhiwala Neha, Nandraj and Sinha (2000) **Health, Households and Women's Life.** Mumbai: CEHAT
9. P.G.K. (1993) **Economics of Health and Nutrition**. Delhi: ICSSR
10. Graham Scambler and Paul Higgs (ed.) **Modernity, Medicine and Health, Medical Sociology Towards 2000,** London: Routledge, 1998. Ch.1 and 2.
11. Akhtar Rais and Nilofar Izhar (1994): "Spatial Inequalities and Historical Evolution in Health Provision – Indian and Zambian Examples." In Phillips, D.R. and Y Verhasselt (eds.) **Health and Development**. London. Routledge. Pp 216-233.
12. Oslergaard, Lise (1992): **Gender and Development** London, Routledge. Chapters 1,2 and 7.
13. Ram, F. et al (1998): 'Utlisation of Health Care Services by the Under Privileged Section of Population in India: Results from NFHS' **IASSI Quarterly** 16 (3 and 4) Jan- July pp. 128 –147.
14. Hazra, Jayati (2002): 'Health and Development of NE India". **Geographical Review of India** 64 (1) March, pp. 21-32.
15. Whiteis, D.G. (1997) Third World medicine in the First World Cities: Capital Accumulation, uneven Development and Public Health, **Social Science and Medicine**, 47, pp 795-808
16. Young, R. (1996) The household context for women's health care decisions: Impacts of UK policy changes', **Social Science and Medicine**, 42, 946-63
17. Gatrell, Anthony C. (2002) **Geographies of Health: An Introduction** Oxford. Blackwell Publishers. Chapters 1-6

CENTRE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
JNU

Winter Semester-2004

Course No. : SM 613

Title of the Course : Nutrition and Maternal and Child Health
Credits : 3

Course in Charges : Dr. Ritu Priya Mehrotra and Dr. Rajib Dasgupta
Instruction Methods : Lectures, Group Discussions and Tutorials

Evaluation Methods

: 2 Credits - Written Assignments and Participation in Discussions
: 1 Credit - End Semester Viva-voce

Course Outline

I. The Epidemiology of Nutrition Problems

a) An Overview

Major nutritional problems
Policy approaches, programmes and debates
The contribution of nutrition sciences
Monitoring nutritional status of populations

Epidemiological Issues Relevant to:

Protein Energy malnutrition
Iron Deficiency Anemia
Vitamin-A Deficiency

Links Between Nutrition and Health

An Overview
Does nutrition affect health or vice versa?
The complex interaction
Acute and chronic malnutrition
In children / adult males / adult females

Evidence on the Impact of Nutritional Status
Physical Growth and Development
Mental Development
Infectious Disease

Non-Communicable Diseases

Analysing Current Trends in Dominant Approaches to the Nutrition Problem

International
National
Research

Reading List

Essential Readings

Section I-a

NNMB (1991): Report of Repeat Surveys. NIN, Hyderabad pp. 1-10 and Table 9.1, 7, 4, 5.2.
NNMB (1996): Nutritional Status of Rural Population: Report of NNMB Surveys. NIN, Hyderabad, pp. 3-8, Tables 4,5,10,12,13.
Gopalan C. (1992): Food Production and Consumption Trends in Nutrition in Developmental Transition in South-East Asia-WHO, SEARO, N.D. pp. 7-8.
PGK Panikkar (1980): Inter regional variation in Calorie intake. CDS, Trivandrum.
Qadeer, I. (1978): India's Feeding Programme, Social Science and Medicine, Vol. 12, No. 3.
World Bank (1993): World Development Report-1993. Investing in Health, New York, OUP. pp.75-82.
Banerji D. (1988): Knowledge of Human Nutrition and the People of the World, World Review of Nutrition and Dietetics, Basel, Karger.

Section I-b

Banerji, D. (1979): Epidemiological Issues in Nutrition, Indian Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics, Vol. 16, pp. 89-100.
Achaya, K.T. (1983): RDAs, Their limitation and Application, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 18. No. 15, April 9 pp. 587-590.

Protein Energy Malnutrition

Sukhatme, P.V. (1972): India and the Protein Problem, Ecology of Food and Nutrition, Vol. 1, pp. 268.
Gopalan, C. (1973): Effect of Calorie Supplementation on the Growth of Under-nourished Children, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, Vol. 26, pp. 253.

Iron Deficiency Anemia

Sood, S.K. et al (1978): WHO Collaborative Studies of Nutritional Anemias in India, Quart. J. Med., 44, 241-258.
WHO (1975): Control of Nutritional Anemias with Special Reference to Iron Deficiency, Technical Report Series No. 280, Geneva, WHO.
WHO (1978): Nutritional Anemias - A Major Controllable Problem, WHO Bulletin, 56 (5), 659-75.
ICMR (1989): Evaluation of the National Nutrition Anemia Prophylaxis Programme, New Delhi, ICMR.
ICMR (1990): Report on Iron Deficiency Anemias, New Delhi, ICMR.
Rajaratnam, Jolly et al (2000): Maternal Anemia: A Persistent Problem in Rural Tamil Nadu, National Medical Journal of India, Vol. 13, No. 5, pp. 242-245.

Vitamin-A Deficiency

Pattwardhan, V.N. (1969): Hypovitaminosis A and Epidemiology of Xerophthalmia, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition , 22, 1107.
Solon, F.S. et al (1978): Vitamin A Deficiency in Phillipines: A Study of Xerophthalmia in Cebu, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 32, 1445.
Swaminathan , M. C. et al (1978): Field Prophylatic Trial with a single annual full massive dose of vitamin A, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 23 (1,1191).
Beaton , G.H. et al (1993): Effectiveness of Vitamin A Supplementation in the Control of Young Child Morbidity and Mortality in Developing Countries, SCN News No. 9, mid 1993, pp. 17-23.
Bang, A. (1991): Vitamin A and Childhood Mortality- The New magic Pill? Economic and Political Weekly, Sept. 21, pp. 2187-89.
NFI (1996): Use of Carotene Rich Foods to Combat Vitamin A Deficiency in India - A Multicentric Study, New Delhi, NFI.

Links Between Nutrition and Health

Office of the Registrar General (1981): Survey of Infant Mortality- 1979, New Delhi, Ministry of Home Affairs.
Office of the Registrar General (1996): Survey of Causes of Death-1995, New Delhi, Ministry of Home Affairs.
Soman, Krishna (1994): Trends in Maternal Mortality, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 29, No. 44, pp. 2859-60.
Zurbrigg, S. (1994): The Hungry Rarely Write History and Historians are Rarely Hungry- Reclaiming Hunger in the History of Health, Paper presented at the Centre for Health Studies, York University, Canada.

Section II-b

Links Between Nutrition and Physical Growth and Development

Waterlow, J.C. (1974): Some Aspects of Childhood Malnutrition as a Public Health Problem, British Medical Journal, October, pp. 88.
Gopalan C. (1972): Stunting -- Significance and Implications for Public Health Policy pp. 49-68, New Delhi, NFI.
Satyanarayana, K. (1979): Nutrition and work output, Indian Journal of Nutrition Dietetics, 16, pp. 170.
Gopalan C. & Naidu N. (1972): Nutrition and Fertility, Lancet, November 18.
Gopalan C. (1985): Infant Nutrition in West Bengal-Insights from Recent Studies, NFI Bulletin, Vol. 7.

Links between Nutrition and Infection

Taylor, C.E., et al (1979): The Narangwal Experiment on Interaction of Nutrition and Infection, Project Design and Effects upon Growth , Indian Journal Med. Res. Vol. 68, Supplement pp. 1-20.
Kielman, et al (1978): The Narangwal Experiment on Interactions of Nutrition and Infection: Morbidity and Mortality Effects, Indian Journal of Med. Res. Vol. 68, Supplement December, pp. 21-41.
Gordon, J.E. et al (1962): "Weanling Diarrhoea" American. J. Med., March, pp. 345.
Lincoln, C. Chen et al (1981): "A Perspective Study of the Risk of Diarrheal Diseases According to the Nutritional Status of Children, American Journal of Epidemiology, 14, 2, 284.
Vinodini Reddy (1993): Interactions of Malnutrition, Immunity and Infection in Recent Trends in Nutrition (Ed. Gopalan, C.) OUP, New Delhi, pp. 106-117.

Links Between Nutrition and Mental Development

Cabak, V. and Najdanvic (1965): Effect of Under-nutrition in Early Life on Physical and Mental Development, Arch. Dis. Child Vol. 40, pp. 532-35.
Winick, M. and Brasal, J.A. (1977): Early Malnutrition and Subsequent Brain Development, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sc. Vol. 300-pp. 280-83.
Dobbing, J. & Smart, J.L. (1974): Vulnerability of Developing Brain and Behaviour, Br. Med. Bull. Vol. 59, No. 6, pp. 164-68.
Stein, Vina et al (1972): Nutrition and Mental Performance: Prenatal exposure to Dutch Famine of 1944-45, Science, Vol. 178 pp. 708-713.

Section III.

Analysing Current Policy Trends

World Bank (1993): World Development Report 1993-Investing in Health. New York, OUP, pp. 75-82.
Government of India: National Nutrition Policy. New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
NFI (1996): 'The Uttar Pradesh-Haryana Study on Impact of Rural Development Programmes on Health and Nutrition of Rural Communities' in Profiles of Under- nutrition and Underdevelopment. NFI, New Delhi, pp. 1-36.
Harriss, B. (1991): Child Nutrition and Poverty in South India, New Delhi, Concept.

Suggested Readings

Section I-a

Gopalan, C. (1994): Changing Nutrition Situation in South East Asia in Nutrition Research in South East Asia, WHO, SEARO, New Delhi.
Behar, M. (1975): Nutrition and the Future of Mankind, 13th Pacific Science Congress, 1973m Vancouv

Goel , S, (1992): Sociology of Nutrition Programmes and Policies in India. Unpublished M. Phil. Dissertation, CSMCH, JNU.
Gupta A. (1993): Intensive Agriculture in India: Its Nutritional and Ecological Consequences. New Delhi. M. Phil, CSMCH, JNU.

Section I-b

SCN News No. 9 (1993): Focus on Micronutrients pp. 1-16.
Kamala , S. Jayarao (1964): Evaluation of Kwashiorkor and Marasmus, Lancet, April, pp. 709-711.
Gopalan, C. (1968): Kwarshiokor and Marasmus-Proceedings of a Colloquim held at Cambridge, pp. 49.
NIN (1990): Nutrient requirements and recommended dietary allowances for Indian, ICMR, New Delhi, pp. 1-52.
Chandra, R.K.(1980): The Immune Response in Iron Deficient Children, impaired cellular defense mechanisms and altered humoral components, Journal of Paediatrics, 86 (6); 333-43.
S.M. Bereira and A Begum, (1966): "Vitamin A Deficiency in Kwashiorkor", Am. J. Clin. Nut. 19: 182.
Alfred Sommer (1981): "Incidence, Prevalence and Scale of Blinding Malnutrition" Lancet 1981.
Arun Chopbar (1979): "Incidence of Occular Changes due to Vitamin A Deficiency in Western Orissa", Ind. Paed. 16 (9); 785.
Raghvan, V. (1980): PEM in Madurai Part II " Symptoms Associated with Vitamin A Deficiency, Ind. Paed. 17: 951:1980.
Ramalingaswami, V. (1977): "Knowledge and Action in the Control of Vitamin A deficiency", N.Y. Academy of Sciences 300:210:77.
Gopalan, C. and Venkatachalam (1960): Studies of Vitamin-A Deficiency in Children, American Journal Nutrition, 8:833:60.
DGHS (1981): National Programme for Control of Blindness-Report for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81, New Delhi, DGHS, pp. 1-5.
Gopalan C. (1990): Combating Vitamin A Deficiency-need for a revised strategy, First International Symposium of the NFI, New Delhi.

Section II-a

Gopalan, C. (1982): Small is Healthy for the Poor not for the Rich? NFI Bulletin, October 1982.
Edward JW & Chiny, T.V. (1979): Cohort Maternal Mortality, New York 1917-1972, Am J. Pub Health 69 (10), 1052 1979.
Someswara Rao (1959): " Protein Malnutrition in South India, WHO Bulletin, 20:60:1959
Gangadharan, M. (1977): "School Health Service Programme in Kerala-a Survey Study", Ind Paed. 14:603.
Gopalan, C. and Kaur, S. (1989): Women and Nutrition in India, New Delhi, NFI, Chapter 3,4,5, and 6.

Section II-b

Sachdev, HPS (1994): Assessment of Nutritional Status Nutrition in Children-Developing Country Concerns, New Delhi, Maulana Azad Medical College, pp. 171-196.
Bean, J. Van den Berg, M.D. (1981): Maternal Variables Affecting Foetal Growth, Am. J. Clinical Nutrition, Suppl.
Indian Journal of Medical Research (1971): Growth and Development Issues, Vol. 59, No.6.
ICMR (1986): Studies on Pre-school Children, New Delhi ICMR (ICMR Technical Report Series No. 26).
Gopalan C. (1989): Undernutrition - Measurement and Implications, pp. 69-100 , New Delhi, NFI.
Chandra R.K. (1981): "Immuno-competence as a functional index of nutritional status" Aromed . Bull. 37 (1); 89.
Chandra, R. K. (1979): "Nutritional Deficiency and Susceptibility to Infection" WHO Bull 57: 167, 1979.
Stock, V.B. and Smytla, P.M. (1963): Does under-nutrition during infancy inhibit brain growth and subsequent intellectual development, Archive of Diseases of Childhood, 28, 546-53.
Pek Hien Liang, M.S. et al (1967): "Evaluation of mental development in relation to early Malnutrition, American Journal of Clin Nut. 20; 290; 67.
The Impact of Malnutrition on Intelligence" Ind. Paed. 17 (2) 100, 1980.
Agarwal K.R. (1993): Influence of Nutritional Deprivation on Intelligence, cognition, fine motor coordination and electro physiological pattern in Recent Trends in Nutrition edited by C. Gopalan, OUP, New Delhi, pp. 208-220.

Section -III.

Edmundson, W.C., Sukhatme, P.V. and Edmundson S. (1992): Diet, Disease and Development . Macmillan, N. D.
Priya, R. (1997): Health and Nutrition-People, Policies and Politics, Lokayan Bulletin, Vol. 14, No.1, pp. 63-83.
Schuftan, C. (1987): Technical, Ethical and Ideological Responsibility in Nutrition, World Review of Nutrition and Dietetics, Vol. 53, pp. 1-27.

CENTRE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
Winter Semester-2004

Course No. : SM 620
Course Title : Comparative Studies in Health Systems.
Credits : Two
Course In-charge : Dr. Rama Baru
Instruction Method : Lecture, Tutorials, Seminars
Evaluation Method : Written Assignments Viva-voce.

Course Outline:
Role of Socio-Political Forces in Shaping Health Systems.
Different Perspectives and Models of Health Care Systems:
U. K.
U. S. A.
China
Relevance of Cross- country experiences for India in recent debates:
Privatisation
Structural Adjustment Programmes and Health.

(Section-I)

Essential Readings:

Editorial (2985) " The Distinction Between Public Health and Community/Social/Preventive Medicine" Journal of Public Health Policy, December, pp. 435-39.
Fee, Elizabeth (1993) 'Public Health, Past and Present: A Shared Social Vision' (Introduction) in Rosen, G. A History of Public Health, Baltimore, The John Hopkinis University Press.
Qadeer, I. (19850 " Health Services Systems in India: An Expression of Socio-Economic Inequalities" social Action July.
Narayana, K.V. 'Political Economy of State Intervention in Health Care' EPW, October 19, 1991.
Turshen, M. The Politics of Public Health, London, Zed Books, 1989 (Chapter-1).
(Section-II)
Doyal, L. The Political Economy of health (Chapter 2 & 5), London, Pluto Press, 1979.
O.W. Anderson 'Issues in Health Services of the United States' in Field, M. (Ed.) Success and Crisis in National Health Systems: A Comparative Approach, London, Routledge, 1989.
Green, A. an Introduction to Health Planning in Developing Countries, Oxford, OUP, 1992 (Chapter 1).

brown, Richard, E. 'Medicare and Medicaid: Band Aids For the Old and Poor' in Sidel & Sidel (Ed.) Reforming Medicine: Lessons of the Last Quarter Centrury.
Ethisham Ahmad and Athar Hussain, 'Social Security in China: A Historical Perspective' in Ahmad et al Social Security in developing Contries, Oxford Clarendon Press, 1991.
Dreze and Sen, (1995) Indian Economic Development and Opportunity, OUP, (Chapter-4).

Section-IV

Leichter, Howard, A Comparative Approach to Policy Analysis: Health Care Policy in four Nations, Cambridge, CUP, 1979. (Chapter-2).
Baru, R. " Mixed Economy in Medical Care: Some Issues" IASSI Quarterly.
Bennett et al (ed.) Private Health Providers in Developing Countries, London, Zed books, 1997. (Chapter).
World Bank, World Development Report: d1993-Investing in Health, OUP, 1993.
Special Issue of Social Scientist-Vol. 22, Nos. 9-12 September.
Andrew C. Twaddle (ed.): Health Care reform around the world, Auburn House, Westport, 2002 (Selected Chapters).
I. Qadeer (2000): Health Care Systems in Transition III India, Part -I. The Indian experience, Journal of Public Health Medicine, vol. 22, No.1, pp. 25-32.

Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health
Winter Semester - 2002

Course No.	**SM 626**
Course Title:	Women and Health
Credit:	2
Course In-charge:	Dr. Imrana Qadeer and Dr. Alpana D. Sagar
Instruction Method:	Lectures, group discussions and tutorials
Evaluation Method:	Seminar presentation, Short term papers / book review, long term paper with end semester viva-voce.

COURSE OUTLINE

I. Perspectives and methodology in the study of women's health.
- Definitions of health within biomedical and social epidemiology perspectives and the place of sex and gender.
- Examination of evidence of differentials.
- Methodological issues.

II. Theoretical perspectives in social epidemiology and women's health.
- Patriarchy.
- Concept of gender
- Understanding caste, class and gender.

III. Some Aspects of Women's health:
- Fertility, health population and politics.
- Communicable diseases versus Reproductive health.
- Under nutrition and its determinants.
- Health of special groups.

IV. Dynamic of Women's health and its socio-economic and political determinants:
- Women's health/illness in rural households.
- Women living in urban slums.
- Women in Bidi and Cashew industry.
- Linkages between caste, class, gender, work organisation and ill health.
- A critique of empowerment.

Section-I

Essential Readings

1. Sagar, Alpana (1994): Health and the Social Environment, Environment Impact Assessment Review, Vol. 14, pp. 359-375.
2. Qadeer, Imrana (2001): Public Health Perspective for Reproductive Health of Women, Vikalp-Alternatives Vol.9, No. 1-2, pp 61-72.
3. World Health Organisation (2000): Women of South East Asia: A Health Profile, New Delhi WHO SEARO suggested.
4. Banerji, Nirmala and Jain, Davaki (2001): Indian Sex Ratio through time and space: Development from Women's Perspective, In Mazumdar, Veena and Krishnaji, N. (ed.). Enduring Conundrum: India's Sex Ratio: Essays in Honour of Asok Mitra, Delhi, Rainbow, pp 73-119.
5. Soman, Krishna (1994): Trends in Maternal Mortality, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 29, No.44, pp 2859-60.
6. Compilation *

Suggested Reading

1. Gopalan Sarla and Shiva Mira (2000): National Profile on Women, Health and Development -Country Profile-India, New Delhi, VHAI, and WHO.
2. UNICEF (1991): Children and Women in India: A Situational Analysis, 1990, New Delhi, UNICEF.
3. World Health Organisation (1992): Women's Health : Across Age and Frontier, Geneva, WHO.
4. National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (1996): Report of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau Surveys, Hyderabad, NIN.
5. ICMR (1984):Recommended Dietary Intakes for Indians, New Delhi, ICMR.

Compilation*

1. Office of the Registrar General (2000): Survey of Causes of Death-Rural 1997, New Delhi, Vital Statistics Division Ministry of Home Affairs, pp. 12-15, 28,29,31,34,35,36,43,45 & 49.
2. Office of the Registrar General (1999): SRS Bulletin, Vol. 33, No.1, p.3.
3. UNICEF (1990): Children and Women in India: a Situation analyis, New Delhi, UNICEF, p. 13.
4. UNICEF: The Progress of Indian States, 1995 New Delhi, UNICEF, P. 42.

5. Gopalan Sarla and Shiva Mira (2000): National Profile on Women, Health and Development -Country Profile-India, New Delhi, VHAI, and WHO.
6. NNMB (1991): Twenty five years of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau 1972-1997, Hyderabad, NIN, pp 38-40.
7. NNMB (1999): Report of Second Repeat Survey (1996-97); Hyderabad, NIN, Table 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4,8.5,8.6,8.7, Table 9 & 10.
8. NNMB (1991): Report of Repeat Surveys (1988-90), Hyderabad NIN,

Section -II

Essential Reading

1. Bhasin, Kamla (1993): What is Patriarchy? New Delhi, Kali for Women, pp. 1-41.
2. Walby Sylvia ( ) : Towards a new Theory of patriarchy, pp. 50-69.
3. Giddens, Anthony (1989): An Introduction to Sociology, Polity Press, pp. 156-169, Chapter on Gender and Sexuality.
4. Dube, Leela (2001): Anthropological Exploration in Gender, New Delhi, Sge, Chapter 2, on the Construction of Gender: Socialization of Hindu Girls in patrilineal India, pp. 86-181.
5. Agarwal, Bina (1986): Women, Poverty and Agricultural Growth in India, Journal of Peasant Studies Vol. 13, No.4, pp. 165-220.
6. Harris-White, Barbara, (1999): Gender Cleansing: The Paradox of Development and Deteriorating Female Life Chances in Tamil Nadu, in Rajeshwari Sundar Rajan (ed.) : Signposts: Gender Issues in Post Independent India, New Delhi, Kali for Women, pp. 124 - 153.

Suggested Reading

1. Den, Alice J. (ed.): Reframing Women's Health : Multidisciplinary Research and Practice, London, Sage, pp. 253-265.
2. Clarke, Adele and Olsen, Virginia L. (ed.) (1999); Revisioning Women, Health and Healing: Feminist, Cultural and Technoscience Perspective, New York, Routledge.
3. Ehrenreich, B.and English, D. (1979): For her own good: One hundred and fifty years of the experts advivice to women, London, Pluto Press.
4. Andersen, Margaret L. (1997) : thinking about Women: Sociological Perspective on Sex and Gender, Boston, Allyn Bacon.

Section – III

Essential Reading

1. Sathyamala, C. (1986): Taking sides: Choices before the Health Worker, Madras, ANITRA, pp. 87-124.
2. Rosser,Sue S. (1994): Gender Bias in clinical Research : The Difference it Makes, in Den, Alice J. (ed); Reframing Womens Health; Multidisciplinary research and Practice. London, Sage, pp 253- 265
3. Seth, Mira (2001): Women and Development: The Indian Experience, New Delhi, Sage.

4. Krishnan, T.N. (1998): Social Development and Fertility Reduction in Kerala In Martine, George etal (ed); Reproductive change in India and Brazil, Delhi, OUP, pp. 37-64.
5. Dasgupta, Monica (1998): Fertility Decline in Punjab, India: Parallels with Historical Europe In Martine, George etal (ed): Reproductive change in India and Brazil, Delhi, OUP, pp. 65-96.
6. Boston Women's Health Book Collective (1998): Our Bodies, Ourselves for the new century, New York, Touchstone, pp.680-740.
7. Harris-White, Barbara (1994): Intra Family Distribution of Hunger in South Asia In Dreze, Jean, Sen, Amartya and Athar Hussain (ed.): Political Economy of Hunger; Selected Essays, New Delhi Oxford University Press, pp. 224-297.
8. Divault, Marjoria (1999): Narratives of Profession and Activism from Public Health Nutrition In Clarke, Adele and Olsen, Virginia L (ed.): Revisioning Women, Health and Healing: Feminist, Cultural and Technoscience Perspective, New York, Routledge

Suggested Readings

1. Doyal, Lesely (1995): What makes Women sick: Gender and the Political Economy of Health, London, Macmillan, Chapter 6.
2. Hartmann, Betsy (1995): Reproductive Rights and Wrongs, New York, Harper and Row.
3. Qadeer, I. (1998): Reproductive Health : A Public Health Perspective, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.33, No.44, October 10th , pp
4. Govt. of India (1993): National Nutrition Policy, New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Section –IV

Essential Reading

1. Soman, Krishna (1992): An Exploratory Study of Social Dynamics of Women's Health in Adityapur, Village of Birbum District, New Delhi, CSMCH, M. Phil. Dissertation.
2. Malobika (1993): Girlhood in Rural Uttarpradesh and its Implications for Health: A Study of two villages in Allahabad District, New Delhi, CSMCH, M. Phil. dissertation.
3. Sagar, Alpana (1999): The Social Basis of outcomes of Pregnancy in the Gautam Nagar, Slum of Delhi. New Delhi, CSMCH, Ph. D. Thesis.
4. Meena Gopal (1997): Labour Process and Its Impact on the lines of Women Workers; a Study of the Beedi Industry in Keelapavsor Block of Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu, new Delhi, CSMCH, Ph. D. Thesis.

5. Thresia, C.U. (2000): Cashew Processing Industry in Kerala, New Delhi, CSMC H, Ph.D. Thesis.
6. Kabeer, Naila (2001): Resources, agency, achievement, reflections on the Measurement of Women's Empowerment, Sussex, Institute of Development Studies.

Suggested Readings

1. Horowitz, S and Kishwar, M. (1984): Family Life : Unequal Deal In M. Kishwar and R. Vanita (eds.) : In search of answers: Indian Women's voices from Manushi, London, Zed Press.
2. Loewenson, R. (1991): Harvest of Disease: Women at work on Zimbabwean Plantations in M. Turshan (ed.): Women and Health in Africa, Trnton N. J. , Africa World Press.
3. Natural Commision on Sefl Employed Women (1988): Occupational health Issues of Women in the Unorganised Sector- Report of the Task Force on health, New Delhi, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

CENTRE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY

Winter Semester – 2004

Course No.	: SM 629
Course	: **Environment and Health**
Credits	: 2
Course in Charge	: Dr. K.R. Nayar
Class format	: Lectures, in- class discussions and seminars of assigned readings
Evaluation	: Term papers and viva voce.

Course Content:

I. a) Environment: World-views and conceptualization, ecological history and ecological consciousness,
b) International dimension of environment. Political economy of environment, ecology movements.
II. The State of Environment: A critical appraisal of environmental problems in India.
III. Population-Environment inter linkages. Myth of people polluting.
IV. Ecology and Health: Conventional view-points, epidemiological issues in water supply, sanitation and housing.

Core Readings

I Environment: World -views and Conceptualizations.

1. Gerald L. Young. Environment. Terms and Concepts in the Social Science. Social Science Information, 25 (1), 1986, pp. .....
2. Shiv Viswanathan. On Ancestors and Epigones. Seminar, 330, 1987, pp. 1424-
3. Madhav Gadgil, Towards an Ecological History of India, Vol. 20, Special No., 1985, pp. 1909-1913.
4. D. Raghunandan. Ecology and Consciousness. Vol. 22 (33), 1987, pp. 545-48.
5. K.R. Nayar. Environment and International World - views: Two Steps Backward. EPW, Vol. 25 (9), 1990, pp. 457-62.
6. R. Guha Ideological Trends in Indian Environmentalism. EPW, Vol. 23 (43), Vol. 1988, pp. 2578-2581.
7. Charlene Spretnak and F. Capra Green Politics. Paladin, 1990. Ch. 2.

b) International Dimension of Environment:

8. K.R. Nayar Changing international Gaze on Environment and Health Issues, Social Action, Jan-March, 1991, pp. 54-63.
9. J. Bandyopadhyay, Year of the Paper Tiger, Seminar Annual, Vol. 401, January , 1993.
10. UN, Resolutions No. 42/186 and 42/187

11. W.H.O. Health and Environment in Sustainable Development: Five Years after Earth Summit. 1997, Geneva.

II **The State of Environment: A critical appraisal of environmental problems.**

1. Centre for Science and Environment. The State of Environment. The second Citizens Report, 1986.
2. Vandana Shiva. Ecology and the politics of Survival : Conflicts over natural resources in India. Sage, 1991.
3. WHO Our planet, our health: Report of the commission on health and environment, Oxford, 1992, ch. 3,4,5,6,7.
4. Dinesh Mohan, Food Vs. Limbs: Pesticides and Physical Disability in India, EPW, Vol., 22, No.13, 1987.
5. Joan P. Mencher. Agricultural Labour and Pesticides in Rice Regions of India. Some Health Considerations. EPW, Sept. 28, 1991, pp. 2263-68.
6. Imrana Qadeer, Work, Wealth and Health: Sociology of Workers Health in India. Social Scientist, 1889, pp. 45-92.
7. Ministry of Environment and Forests: National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992.
8. K.R. Nayar in *Social Scientist*. Ashish Kothari in *...Alternative Economic Survey* 1995.Wiley Eastern.

III. **Population - Environment Inter linkages**

1. Paul P. Ehrlich et al. Food Security, Population and Environment. Population and Development Review, Vol. .....1992, pp. 1-32.
2. CSE Report op. cit, pp. 156-161.
3 Barry Commoner. Rapid Population Growth and Environmental Stress. IJHS ., Vol. 21 (2), 1991, pp. 199-227

IV **Ecology and Health**

1. P. Walton Purdom (ed.); Environmental Health.
2. WHO op cit., Ch. 1,2.
3. D. Banerji, The Making of Health Services in India. Part II, pp. 532-62, 610-33.
4. K.R. Nayar, Housing in Rural Areas: A Social Science Perspective. State and Society, Vol.7, 1987, pp.30-40.
5. Imrana Qadeer, Relevance of Epidemiological Methods for Pollution Impact Studies, CSMCH, JNU.

Some Suggested Readings (Miscellaneous).

J. Bandyopadhyay and Vandana Shiva. Political Economy of Ecology, Movements, *EPW,* Vol. 23 (24), pp. 1229-1232.

Vandana Shiva and J. Bandyopadhyay, Environmental Conflicts and Public Interest Science. *EPW,* Vol. 11(2), 1966, pp. 4-90.

Madhav Gadgil and R. Guha. *This Fissured Land, An Ecological History of India,* Part - I, OUP, 1992.

Seminar Vol. 406, *Our Natural Resources*, June, 1993.

South-South Solidarity, *New dimensions of Eco-Health*, 1992.

Michael Redclift, *Development and Environmental Crisis, Red or green Alternatives,* 1984.

Michael Redclift, *Sustainable Development, Exploring the contradictions,* 1987.

Kumud Sharma, Gender, Environment and Structural Adjustment. *EPW*, April 30, 1994, pp. WS-5 -WS-11.

Rahul, Looking back in wonder: In search of our Ecological Roots, *EPW*, July 30, 1994, pp. 2006-2009.

K.R. Nayar, Politics of Sustainable development, *EPW*, Vol. 29(22), May 28, 1994, pp. 1327-1329.

Phil Brown. Popular Epidemiology Revisited.*Current Sociology*, Vol. 45 (3), pp. 137-156, 1997.

Tom Athanasiou. *Slow Reckoning: The Age of Greenwashing* .Chapter 5, 1996.

World Resources Institute. *World Resources 1994-95.*

Meri Koivusalo. *W.T.O. Implications to Health and Environment.*

Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health
School of Social Sciences
J.N.U.

Winter Semester-2004

Course No.	: SM 642 (Optional)
Title	: Urbanization and Public Health in India
Credits	: 2
Teacher in Charge	: Dr. Sanghamitra Acharya and Dr. Rajib Dasgupta
Instruction Method	: Lectures and Tutorials
Evaluation and Credits Distribution	: Term paper: 1 credit; written assignments and viva-voce: 1 credit.

Objective

The main focus of the course would be to explain the nature of the public health situation in urban India and trace its relationship with the urban economy, distribution of resources and public policy. While doing so, we shall explore the relationship between the nature of urbanization and public health. It will focus on the issues in public health and their links with (a) nature of urban growth, infrastructural facilities and socio-economic conditions; and (b) urban politics and management (including distribution and utilization) of infra-structural facilities and health programmes and health care services both in the public and private sectors.

The course will use political economy and sociological approaches as complementary to each other. Although the historical account of the relationship between urban growth in Europe and in colonial India will be discussed, the course would mainly focus on the third world countries in general and post-independent India in particular. Its emphasis would be on perspectives and possible choices.

Course Outline

1. Indian economy and the nature of urbanization since 1947.
2. Health profile with a special focus on communicable diseases.

3. Health programmes and medical care services both in public and private sectors.
4. Infra-structural facilities - water, drainage, sewage, PDS, transport and housing. Their distribution and utilization, health financing and their sectoral allocation.
5. Industrial effluent, pollution, waste disposal.
6. Urban planning , town planning acts, and master plans.
7. Social stratification and poverty; condition of slums; social support systems and community activities.
8. Migration, working condition of labourers in formal and informal sectors.
9. Local governments: their power, function and resources.
10. The conflict and choices of urban public health, role of the state, market and civil society.

Essential Reading

1. Government of India (1988) : Report of the National Commission on Urbanization.
2. Government of India (1988) : National Housing Policy.
3. Bose, A. (1980) : India's Urbanization 1901-2001 , Delhi: Institute of Economic Growth.
4. Rao, M.S.A., Bhat, Chandrashekar and Kadekar, Laxminarayan, (Ed) (1991): A Reader in Urban Sociology, Hyderabad: Orient Long-man.
5. Ramachandran R., (1990) : Urbanization and Urban Systems in India, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Safa, Helen (ed) (1982) : Towards a political Economy of Urbanization in Third World Countries, Delhi: Oxford University Presss.
7. Kundu, Amitabh, (1993) : In The Name of Urban Poor: Access to Basic Amenities, Delhi: Sage.
8. Desai, A.R. and Pillai, S.D. (1972) : A Profile of an Indian Slum, Bombay : Popular Prakashan.
9. Klein I. (1986) : "Urban Development and Death," *Modern Asian Studies"* Vol. 20, No. 4.
10. Sita, K. and Phadake N.S. (ed) (1998) ;Bombay The Mega City, Urban Environment in India, Delhi: Inter-India Publications.
11. Umashankar P.K., Mishra, Girish, (ed) (191993) : Urban Health System, New Delhi: Reliance Publishing House.
12. Yeshudian C.A.K. (ed) (1991): Primary Health care, Bombay: Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
13. Shah, Ghanshyam (1997) : Public Health and Urban Development, New Delhi: Sage.
14. Linn Johannes (1983) : Cities in The Developing World : Policies for their Equitable and Efficient Growth. New York: Oxford University Press.
15. Pugh, Cedric (1990) : Housing and Urbanisation: A Study of India, Delhi , Sage.
16. World Bank, (1994) : Wrold Development Report: Infrastructure Development, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

17. Dave, P.K. and Baker, Laurie, (1994) : Urban Poverty, basic Services and Environment, Delhi: Institute of Social Sciences.
18. Buch M. N. (1993) : Environmental Consciousness and Urban Planning, Hyderabad: Orient Longman.
19. Centre for Science and Environment, (11985) : "Environmental Problems Associated with India's Major Cities". *Environment and Urbanization* , Vol.1, No. 1, April.
20. WHO, The World Health Report (1996) : Fighting Disease, Festering Development, Geneva, WHO.
21. Rivera, Daniel (1996) : Private Sector Participation in the water Supply and Wastewater Secter , Washington: The World Bank.
22. Government of India, (1995) : Report of the National Mission on Environmental Health and Sanitation.

Suggested Reading

1. Ernest W. Burgess and Donal J. Bogue, (1964) : Contribtuion to Urban Societies , Chicago: Chicago University Press. Chapters 2, 15 and 41.
2. Chapman S.D. (ed.) (1971) : The History of the Working - Class Housing, Newton; Abbot, David and Charles.
3. Naidu, Ratna (1990) Old Cities, New Predicament: Hyderabad, Delhi : Sage.
4. Manor James (1993) : Power, Poverty and Poison: Disaster and Response in an Indian City, Delhi: Sage.
5. V.L.S. Prakasa Rao and V.K. Tewari, (1979) : The Structure of an Indian metropolis: A Study of bangalore. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
6. Chakravarty , Sanjay (1996) : " Too Little in the Wrong Places? Mega City Programme and Efficiency and Equity in Indian Urbanization ?" *Economic and Political Weekly*, 31.
7. Das, Biswaroop (1994) : Socio- economic Study of Slum in Surat City. Surat: centre for Social studies.
8. Banerji, Debabar (1985) : "Breakdown of the Public Health System," *Economic and Political Weekly,* Vol. 19, Nos. 22-23.
9. Pacione, Michael, (1990) : Urban Problem: An Applied Urban Analysis London: Routlege, Chapters 2 and 5.
10. Tayler, John and William, David G. (ed.) (1982) : Urban Planning In Developing Countries, Oxford: Pergamon.
11. Schuurman, Frans and Naerssen, Ton Van, (ed.) (1989) : Urban Social Movement in The Third World, London: Routledge Chapters 4,5and 8.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY
School of Social Sciences

Monsoon Semester 2004

Course No.	**: SM 611**
Course Title	: Population Problem and the Family Planning Programme in India
Credits	: 3
Course In Charge	: **Dr. Mohan Rao**
Instruction Method	: Lectures, group discussions and tutorials
Evaluation Methods	: Written assignments with *viva-voce*

Course Outline

I. Approaches to the Population question-classical approaches of Malthus and Marx-neo-Malthusian and dialectical approaches.
II. Population in India-social, political and economic problems and their demographic dimensions.
III. Studies on family planning, the socio-economic and cultural determinants of family size and population dynamics.
IV. Population Policy in India -evolution, growth and implications.
V. Current strategies towards population planning: primary health care approach, child survival strategies, reproductive health care, and their limitations, sex ratios, PRIs.

Reading List

I. Approaches to the Population Question

A. **Essential**

1. Malthus(1970), An Essay on the Principle of Population, Penguin Books, London.
2. Omran, Abdel (1971), The Epidemiological Transition: Theory of Epidemiology of Population Change, Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, Vol. XLIX, No.4, NY, 1971, pp. 509-538.
3. MeKeown T (1972), An Interpretation of the Modern Rise of Population, Population Studies, Vol. 26 No.3, pp.345-382.
4. Rao, Mohan (1994), "An Imagined Reality: Malthusianism, Neo-Malthusianism and Population Myth", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XXIX, No.5, pp.PE40-51.
5. Sen, Amartya, " Population: Delusion and Reality", http://finance.saunder.ubc.ca/~bhatta/ArticlesByAmartyaSen/amartya_sen_on_population.html (New York Review of Books, 22nd September, 1994).
6. Wuyts, Marc (1998), Malthus, Then and Now, Dies Natalis Lecture, The Hague.

B. **Suggested**

1. Harvey, David (1974), "Ideology and Population Theory", International Journal of health Services, Vol. 4, No, 3, pp. 515-536.
2. Hodgson, Dennis,(1983), "Demography as Social Science and Policy Science", Population and Development Review, Vol. 4, No.1, pp. 1-30.
3. Boserup, Ester, (1981) Population and Technological Change- A Study in Long Term Trends. University of Chicago Press.

II. **Population in India**

A. **Essential**

1. Banerji, D., (1985), Health and Family Planning Services in India: An Epidemiological Socio-cultural and Political Analysis and Perspective, Lok Paksh, new Delhi, 1985, pp. 154-250.
2. Bose A et al (ed.) (1974): Population in India's Development 1947-2000, Vikas, New Delhi, 1974-Chapters by Mitra, Bardhan, Joshi and Desai, pp. 3-28, 65-100.
3. Bose A, (1989), "Demographic Modernisation and Demographic Fundamentalism", Working Paper, Population Research Centre, Institute of Growth, Delhi, 1989.
4. Premi, M K. (2001): The Missing Girl Child, EPW, Vol. , No. May 26, pp. 1875-1880.

Suggested

1. Srinivasan K.(1995), Regulating Reproduction in India's Population: Efforts, Results and Recommendations, Sage, New Delhi.
2. Vlassoff, Carol (1996): "Against the Olds: The Changing Impact of Schooling on Female Autonomy and Fertility in Indian Village" in Girls' Schooling Women's Autonomy and Fertility Change in South Asia. (eds.). R. Jeffery and Alka M. Basu. Sage Publication Ltd. pp 218-234.

III. Studies in Family Planning

A. Essential

1. Wyon, J.B. and Gordon, E (1971), The Khanna Study: Population Problems in the Rural Punjab, (Harvard University Press) Cambridge.
2. Mamdani, M(1972): Myth of Population Control, Family Caste and Class in an Indian Village, Monthly Review Press, New York.
3. Mishra, B.D. et al(1982), Organization for Change: Systems Analysis of Family Planning in Rural India, Radiant Publishers, New Delhi.
4. United Nations and Govt. of India (1961): The Mysore Population Study, New York.
5. Bang, R and Bang ,A. *et al* (1989), " High Prevalence of Gynaecological Diseases in Rural Indian Women", Lancet, 8629, pp.85-88.

Suggested

1. Mamdani, Masuma (1999), "Adolescent Reproductive Health: Experience of Community-Based Programmes", in Pachauri, S.(Ed), Implementing a Reproductive Health Agenda in India, Population Council, New Delhi.

IV. Population Policy

A. Essential

1. Government of India, Planning Commission (1961), Third Five Year Plan, New Delhi.
2. Government of India: Ministry of Health and Family Planning (1976), National Population Policy, New Delhi.
3. Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (1980), National Population Policy, New Delhi.
4. Government of India Planning Commission (1980), Report of the Working Group on Population Policy: New Delhi.

5. Population Crisis Committee: "Population Growth and Economic Development", *Population,* Feb. 1985, No.14, pp. 1-8.
6. Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare(1993), Draft National Population Policy (Chairman Dr. M.S. Swaminathan), New Delhi..
7. Geeta, V. and Swaminathan, P. (1994), "Politics of Population and Development", EPW, Vol. XXIV, No. 38, Sept. 17.
8. Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (2000), National Population Policy 2000, New Delhi.
9. Government of Andhra Pradesh (1997): Department if Medical, Health and Family Welfare, Andhra Pradesh State Population Policy: A Statement and a Strategy, Hyderabad.
10. Government of Uttar Pradesh (2000). Department Health and Family Welfare, Population Policy of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
11. Rao, Mohan and Jain, Devaki (2001), "National Population Policy 2000: Re-examining Critical Issues", EPW, Vol. XXXVI, No. 16, April 21st.

Suggested

1. Sen, Amartya (1995): 'Authoritarianism vs Cooperation' Perspectives on Population Policy' Frontline October 6,. October 20, November 3, pp. 101-104, 96-99, 76-78.
2. Rao, Mohan, (2002): Injectibles, Incentives and Disincentives: Short-Sighted Population Policies" The National Medical Journal of India 15(3).
3. Sen, Gita and Aditi Iyer (2002): "Incentives and Disincentives: Necessary, Effective, Just? Seminar 511 March.

V. Current Strategies Towards Population Planning

A. Essential

1. Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Report of the Working Group on Health for All By 2000, New Delhi, 1980.
2. Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Towards Universal Immunization, 1990, New Delhi, 1985.
3. Hodgson, D., and Watkins, Susan Cotts (1997), "Feminists and Neo-Malthusians: Past and Present Alliances, Population and Development Review, 23 (3), pp.469-523.
4. The World Bank, World Development Report 1993: Investing in Health, OUT , New York, 1993.
5. The World Bank, India's Family Welfare Programme Towards a Reproductive and Child Health Approach, New Delhi, 1985.
6. Qadeer, I., " The World Development Report 1993: The Brave New World of Primary Health Care", Social Scientist, Vol. 22 Nos. 9-12, 1984.

7. Qadeer, I. (1998): "Reproductive Health: A Public Health Perspective", EPW, Vol. XXX, No.41..
8. Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (2001) , National Health Policy 2001, New Delhi.
9. International Institute for Population Sciences (2000), National Family Health Survey, India, *1998-99*, Bombay.
10. Sen, Gita et al "Structural Reforms and Health Equity: A Comparison of NSS Surveys 1986-87 and 1995-96. EPW 37 (14) April 6th, pp. 1342-1352.
11. Cornerhouse (2004), A Decade After Cairo: Women's Health in a Free Market Economy, Briefing 30, Dorset.

CENTRE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Monsoon Semester 2004

Course No.	: **SM 612**
Course Title	: **Communicable Diseases**
Credits	: 3 (three)
Course In-charge	: Dr. Ritu Priya Mehrotra , Dr. Rajib Dasgupta
Method of Instruction	: Group Discussions, Seminar Presentations and Tutorials
Method of Evaluation	: Written Assignments, Seminar Presentations and Participation in discussion, End Semester Viva-voce.

Course Content

Section I- An Overview

A. The interaction between communicable disease and human society. Historically, how environmental and biological factors have interacted with each other and with the social, economic, political and cultural aspects of human life to influence causation of communicable disease. Conversely how have communicable diseases influenced the course of human history. Thirdly, how has human knowledge developed about communicable disease and dealing with it.

B. Issues in the public health approach to communicable diseases:

a) Dimensions of an epidemiological approach to the study of communicable disease – common terms and concepts, scope of determinants of communicable disease in human groups and the study of linkages between them.

b) Approaches to deal with communicable diseases through public health activities – the technocentric short term perspective and the people-centred long term perspective.

C. Epidemiology of communicable diseases and their control in India: Past, Present and Emerging.

a) Epidemiology of communicable diseases as a whole to be studied through available data.

b) Analysis of public health perspectives employed towards their control.

Section II- Specific Communicable Diseases

Study of the following diseases through the epidemiological approach developed in section I, with focus on their Indian context:

- Tuberculosis
- Malaria (and other vector borne disease)
- Leprosy
- AIDS
- Diarrhoeal disease (including cholera)
- Acute Respiratory Infections
- Diseases in the UIP

Reading List

Section I-A

Essential Readings

1. Kilbourne, E.D. (1969): Human Ecology, Public Health and Preventive Medicine- Introduction to *Human Ecology and Public Health*, Forth Edition Macmillan Co., London, pp. 1-3.
2. J.M. May (1961): Foreword to *Studies in Disease Ecology* (ed) Hafuer Pub. Co. New York, pp. XV-XX
3. Sathyamala et al (1986): How did human beings deal with disease before the development of modern medicine? .... Pp. 114-21 in *Taking sides*: *The Choices before Health Workers*, Anitra, Madras.
4. Kilbourne , E.D. (1969) : Genetic Interaction of Man and Microbes - Implications of a Changing Ecology in *Human Ecology and Public Health*, pp. 47-77.
5. McDermott, W. (1969): Demography, Culture and Economics and the Evolutionary Stages of Medicine pp. 7-28 in Kilbourne & Smilie (ed) *Human ecology and Public Health.*
6. D. Arnold (1989): Disease, Medicine and Empire - Introduction to *Imperial Medicine and Indigenous Societies* (ed D. Arnold), pp. 1-26, OUP, Delhi.]
7. World Health Organisation (1996): 'The State of World Health' in *The World Health Report 1996-Fighting disease, Fostering-development* WHO, Geneva, pp. 1-62.

Suggested Readings

1. Dubos R. and Dubos J. 1952) :*The White Plague* Little Brown, Boston.
2. Zinsser, H. (1934) :*Rats, Lice and History* Chapters IV-VI, Little Brown, boston.
3. F.B., Smith (1988) :*The Retreat of Tuberculosis*, Croom Helm , London.
4. Omran A.R. (1971): The Epidemiologic Transition - A Theory of the Epidemiology of Population Change, *Milibank Memorial Fund* XLIS (4), pp.509-538.

Section I-B

Essential Readings

1. Susser, M. (1987): 'Epidemiologists in Society' in *Epidemiology , Health and Society*, OUP, N.Y. p.p. 9-12.
2. Banerji, D. (1992):' Public Health Approach' in Combating AIDS as a Public Health Problem in India, VHAI, N.D. 7-13.
3. Sathyamala, C. (1986): Taking *Sides*, Anitra, Madras, Section II Chapter 4. Pp.
4. Banerji, D. (1988): 'New Public Health', *J. of Sociological Studies*, Vol. 7, pp. 161-173.
5. Chen L. (1988): 'Ten Years After Alma-Ata – Balancing, Different Primary health Care Strategies' in State of the Art Lectures-XIIth International Congress for Tropical Medicine and Malaria Ed. A de Geus *Suppl. To Trop. And Geog. Med.* 40(3) pp.
6. WHO Bulletin Supplement No.2 Vol. 76, (1998): Global Disease Elimination and Eradication as Public Health Strategies. Geneva, WHO, pp. 5-26.

Suggested Readings

1. Level H. and Clarke E.G. (1965): *Preventive Medicine for the Doctor in the Community*, Chapter 3.
2. MacMahon B. & Rugh T.F. (1970): *Epidemiology-Oprinciples and Methods*, Chapters 273, Little Brown and Co. Boston.
3. WHO (1988): Task Force on Health Systems Research, SEARO, New Delhi.
4. Payne AMM (1967): Specialized or integrated services in the control of communicable diseases. SIS Inter T.B. Conference.
5. Priya. R. (1993): Town Planning, Public health and the Urban Poor Some explorations from Delhi *EPW*, Vol. XXXVII No.7. p.
6. Priya R. (1989): 'Mr. Pitroda Goes to Sunder Nagari' *Seminar*, No. 354, p.

Section I-C

Essential Readings

1. Bhore Committee Report (1946): Vol. I, pp. 10, 90-92.
2. Klein I, (1986): Urban Development and Death: Bombay City, 1970-1914. *Mod. Asian Studies* 20(4) pp.725-754.
3. Chandavarkar R. (1992): Plague, Panic and Epidemic Politics in India, 1986-1914 in *Epidemics and Ideas*, Ed. Ranger T. Slack P. Camb. University Press. Pp. 204-240.
4. Bhore Committee Report (1946): Vol.II, pp. 137-205.
5. Basu, R.N. et al (1979): *The Eradication of Small-pox from India*, SEARO, New Delhi pp.31-32.
6. Banerji, D. (1985): *Health and Family Planning Services in India-An Epidemiological Socio-cultural and Political Analysis and a Perspective*, Lok Paksh, New Delhi, pp. 131-136.
7. GOI (1992): Health Information of India, Min. of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi pp. 113-146.
8. Registrar General of India (1993): Survey of Causes of Death, GOI, N.D. pp. 17,29,35,43,45 and 49.
9. Nagrik Mahamari Janch Samiti (1989): Crime Goes Unpunished. NMJS, N.D.
10. Qadeer, I, Nayar, K.R. and Baru R. V. (1994): Contextualising Plague-A Reconstruction and an Analysis, *EPW*, 29 (27) pp.2981-2989.
11. Gupta, J.P.& Murali I. (1989): 'Policies and Issues' in National Review of Immunization Programme in India, NIHFW, N.D., pp.13-26.
12. Qadeer, I. (1996): Primary Health Care – a Paradise Lost, *IASSI* Quarterly, 14 (1&2) pp.1-20.
13. World Bank (1993): 'Health in Developing Countries – Successes and Challenges' *in World Development Report* 1993, OUP, New York, pp.17-36.
14. Jamison D.T. (1993): 'Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries – An Over view' in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*, E.Jamison D.T. et al. OUP for World Bank, N. Y.
15. Golladay F.L.(1986): 'Promoting Community Participation', in, MRC (ICMR), Delhi, pp. 19-36. *Community Participation for Disease Vector Control.*
16. Koento M.D. (1986): 'Theoretical Models for Community participation, in *Community Participation for Disease Vector Control* MRC (ICMR), Delhi pp. 243-254.
17. Banerji, D. (1999): A Fundamental Shift in the Approach to International Health by WHO, UNICEF, and the World Bank: Instances of the Practice of " Intellectual Fascism" and Totalitarianism in Some Asian Countries, *IJHS,* Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 227-259.

Suggested Readings

1. Harrison M. (1994): *Public Health in British India-Anglo Indian Preventive Medicine 1859-1914,* Cambridge University, Press.
2. GOI (1989): 2nd Conference of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare, February, 1-3, 1989.

3. ICMR (1989): Highlights of ICMR Research on Communicable diseases (1987-88) pt. I & II, ICMR Bulletin, Vol. 19, Nos. 3 & 4, March-April.
4. Soper, F.L. (1966): The Relation of the Mass Campaign for the Prevention of A Specific Disease to the General Health Service, NIHAE, New Delhi.
5. Banerji, D. (1993): Simplistic Approach to Health Policy analysis – World Bank Team on Indian Health Sector, *EPW* XXVIII (24) pp. 1207-10.
6. Qadeer, I. (1999): The World Development Report 1993-The Brave New World of Primary Health Care' Rao M. (ed.) Investing in Health – *The World Bank's Prescriptions for Health.* New Delhi, Sage.

Section-II

The Epidemiology of Tuberculosis in India and the National Tuberculosis Programme

Essential Readings

1. Dubos R. & Dubos J. (1952): *The White Plague-Tuberculosis, Man and Society*, Little Brown, Boston.
2. Murray C, Styblo and Rouellon A. (1993): 'Tuberculosis' in Jamison DT et al (ed) *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*, OUP, N. Y. P. 233-259.
3. Nagpaul D.R. (1978): Tuberculosis in India- A perspective, *JIMA* 71(2) p. 44-48.
4. Banerji, D. (1993): A Social Science Approach to Strengthening India's National Tuberculosis Programme', Oration, *Indian J. of TB* , 40 (2), p. 61-82.
5. Chaudhuri K. etal (1993): Results of Treatment with a short Course chemotherapy Regimen used under field conditions in District Tuberculosis Programme. *Ind. J. of T.B.* 40 (2) pp. 83-90.
6. Banerji, D. (1969): Effect of Treatment Default on Results of Treatment in Routine Practice, IUAT.
7. Tuberculosis Research Centre (1996): Seven Year Findings of Short-Course Chemotherapy in 18 Districts in India Under District Tuberculosis Programme, *Ind. J. Tub.*, 43, pp. 131-142.
8. Qadeer I. (1994): New Strategies for TB Control - Some Issues, Background paper for Workshop at CSMCH, JNU, New Delhi.
9. Banerji, D. (1996): Serious Implications of the World Bank's Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme for India. New Delhi, Nucleus for Health Policies and Programmes.
10. Ogden J. & Porter J. et al. (1998): Does DOTS Stand for 'Denial of the Sickest'? Obstacles to the sustainable control of tuberculosis in urban India-Unpublished findings of an Operations Research Study.

Suggested Readings

1. Bhore Committee (1946): Vol. I pp. 97 – 109, Vol. II pp. 157-66.
2. Raj Narain et al: Problems in Defining a Case of Tuberculosis in Prevalence Surveys, *WHO Bull*, (1968), Vol. 39, pp. 701-29.
3. Tuberculosis Prevention Trial, Madras (1980): Trial of BCG vaccines in South India for TB Prevention, *IJMR*, Vol. 72.
4. Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Centre (1959): Concurrent of Home and Sanatoium Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in South India, *Bull WHO*, Vol. 211, pp. 51-144.
5. Banerji, D. and Andersen, S. (1963): A Sociological Study of Awareness of Symptoms Suggestive of Pulmonary Tuberculosis *Bull WHO*, Vol. 29, No.5, pp. 665-83.
6. Institute of Communication, Operations Research and Community Involvement (1988): In-depth Study on National Tuberculosis Programme, Bangalore, ICO & CI.

The Epidemiology of Malaria and Its Control in India (Plus other vector borne diseases).

Essential Reading

1. Bhore Committee Report (1946): Vol. I pp. 90-97.
2. Zurbrigg S. (1992): Hunger and Epidemic Malaria in Punjab 1868-1940 *EPW*, Jan. 25, PE 2-26.
3. *Bhore Committee Report* (1946) Vol. II pp. 143-157, Government of India.
4. GOI (1992): Health Information of India, Min of H. & FW, N.D.
5. Mankodi K. (1996): Malaria in Rajasthan, *EPW*, Jan. 27, PE 42-48.
6. Sehgal S. & Bhatia R. (1988): Kala-Azar-Current Status and Evaluation of Control Activities in India, NICD.
7. NIHFW (1988): National Malaria Eradication Programme, NIHFW, N.D.
8. Dutta P.K. (1980): A Study of Factors Responsible for Setback of National Malaria Eradication Programme at Unit Level in Gurgaon District, Ph. D. thesis, CSMCH, JNU, N.D.
9. GOI (1985): In-depth Evaluation Report of the Modified Plan of Operation, Min. of H. & FW, N.D.
10. Bang Y.H. & Patnayak S. (1986): Community based Integrated Vector Control - Techniquies and Management for Countries of south East Asia Region in *Community participation for Vector Control,* MRC (ICMR) Delhi. Pp. 45-55.
11. Sharma, V.P. & Sharmah C. (1986): Review of Integrated Control of Malaria in Kheda District, Gujarat in *Community Participation for Disease Vector Control*, MRC (ICMR), Delhi, pp. 59-84.
12. WHO (1993): Implementation of the Global Malaria Control Strategy 1993-2000. Report of a WHO Study Group.
13. Gomes M. et al. (1998): 'Interventions to Improve the Use of Anti-Malarials in South-Asia- An Overview' in Gomes M. & Pang L. (ed.) *Interventions to Improve Anti-Malarial Use*. Geneva, WHO.

Suggested Readings

1. WHO (1972): Manual of Planning for Malaria Eradication and Malaria Control Programme, WHO Geneva.
2. WHO (1986): WHO Expert Committee of Malaria: Eighteenth Report, Geneva, WHO (WHO TRS No. 735).
3. Whitecombe E. (1993): famine Mortality, *EPW*, Vol. XXVIII No. 23, pp. 1169-1179.
4. Khan, A. Q. (1989): Malaria Control – A Realistic Approach. Dhaka, Health Foundation Trust.
5. WHO (1980): Studies on Leishmaniasis Vectors/Reservoirs and their Control in the Old World, Part IV- Asia and Pacific, WHO, Geneva.
6. ICMR (1982): Research in Malaria, Filaria and Kala-azar, *ICMR bull*, 12 (3) PP. 21-30
7. Choudhury N. and Saxena, WBL (1987): Visceral Leishmaniasis in India A Brief Review, *J. comm. Dis*. 19 (4) pp. 332-340.
8. VHAI (1989): Kala-azar - Re-emergence of a Dreaded Disease, VHAI, N. D.
9. WHO (1992): Lymphatic Filariasis – The Disease and Its Control, Fifth Report of the WHO Expert Committee on Filariasis. Geneva, WHO.
10. Malaria Research Centre (1999): Malariogenic Stratification of India Using Anopheles Culicifacies Sibling Species Prevalence. *ICMR Bull*. Vol. 29 No.7, pp. 75-80.

The Epidemiology of Leprosy and Its Control in India

Essential Readings

1. Rao, K.V. (1992): *Leprosy in Rural India*. Delhi, Manak Pub.
2. WHO (1985) : Epidemiology of Leprosy in Relation to Control, Report of a WHO Study Group, Geneva, WHO TRSN. 716.)
3. GOI (1982): Report of the Committee on Eradication of Leprosy (Swaminathan Committee report), New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
4. DGHS (1986): National Leprosy Eradication Programme in India – A Study Report 1985-86. New Delhi, Min. of Health & Family Welfare.
5. DGHS (1989): Report of the Second Independent Evaluation of the NLEP. New Delhi. Min. of Health and Family Welfare.
6. DGHS (1987): Guidelines on Case Detection, Treatment, Follow-up and Reporting. New Delhi, Min. of Health and Family Welfare.
7. DGHS (1987): Guidelines for Multi-drug Treatment in Endemic Districts. New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

8. DANLEP (1989): Leprosy Eradication – An Experiment in Community Action, Bhilai 28 March – 29 April 1988.
9. WHO (1998): WHO Expert Committee on Leprosy, Seventh Report., Geneva, WHO.
10. Chatterjee, B.R. (1977): Immunity, Ethics and Control of Leprosy. MFC Bull. Nos. 242-43. Pp.1-4.

Suggested Readings

1. WHO (1977): WHO Expert Committee on Leprosy, WHO (WHO TRS No.607).
2. WHO (1988): Multidrug Therapy for Leprosy: An end in sight, WHO, Geneva, pp. 1-32.
3. DGHS (1987): National Leprosy Eradication Programme: Status Report on Voluntary Organisations and NLEP, New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

The Epidemiology of AIDS and Its Control in India

Essential Readings

1. Chin J. (1990): Epidemiology - Current and future dimensions of the HIV/AIDS Pandemic in Women and Children, *Lancet* 33, July 28, pp. 221-224.
2. Chin J. & Lwanga (1991): *Bull of WHO* 69 (4), pp. 399-406.
3. ICMR (1989): HIV Infection - Ongoing Studies and Future Research Plan, *ICMR Bull*, 19 (11), pp. 115-129.
4. NACO (2001): *Combating HIV/AIDS in India 2000-2001,*. NACO, N.D.
5. Druecker E. (1990): Epidemic in the War Zone-AIDS and Community Survival in New York City, *IJHS* 20(4), pp. 601-616.
6. Usher A.D. (1993): 'After the Forest - AIDS as Ecological Collapse in Thailand' in *Minding our Lives* Ed. V. Shiva Kali, N.D. pp. 10-42.
7. Singh, R. (1996): Masculine Identity, Workers and HIV/AIDS, *EPW*.
8. AIDS Bhedhav Virodhi Andolan (1990): Women and AIDS -Denial and Blame, ABVA, N.D.
9. ICMR (1990): Hospital Policies on Care of HIV Infected persons and Prevention of Accidental infection, *ICMR Bull*, 20 (4).
10. Banerji, D. (1992): Combating AIDS as a Pụblic Health Problem in India, VHAI & NHPP, N.D.
11. Priya, R. (1994): AIDS, Public Health and the Panic Reaction-Parts I & II, *Nat Med J Ind,* Vol. 7, Nos. 5 & 6, pp. 235-240 & 288-291.
12. Priya, R. (1998): 'Rethinking AIDS in Women and the RHC Package-Some Epidemiological and Social Considerations' in *Reproductive Health in India's Primary Health Care,* Monograph, CSMCH, JNU.
13. Ramasubban,R. (1998): HIV/AIDS in India – Gulf between Rhetoric and Reality, EPW, Vol. XXXIII No. 45, pp.2865-72.

14. Priya, R. (2001): Minimising Suffering: A Public Health Perspective on AIDS Control in India, Paper prepared for the IDPAD Seminar on ' AIDS Prevention and Care for People Affected by AIDS in India: A Transnational Perspective', Amsterdam, 27-29 June, 2001.

Suggested Readings

1. Buttram, H.E. and Hoffmann, J.C. (1986): A Theory on the Origin of AIDS: Cross-Cultural Immunization and Immunfuction Health Report, Vol. 6, No.12, Dec. pp. 1-4.
2. Lee K. & Zwi A.B. (1996): a Global Political Economy Approach to AIDS-Ideology, Interest and Implications, *New Political Economy*, Vol. 1 No.3. pp. 355-373.
3. *International Journal of Health services* (1990): Vol. 20, No.4, pp. 585-600, pp.617-630
4. *International Journal of Health Services (*1991): Vol. 21, No.3, pp. 505-538.
5. DGHS (1991): National AIDS Control Programme - India, An Update. N.D., DGHS, GOI.
6. Shive Lal et al (1987): Estimation of Adult HIV Prevalence as on the End of 1994 in India , *IJPH* 39(3) , pp.79-85.
7. Singh P. (1993): Projections on AIDS and HIV. *CARC Calling*, 6(3) . pp. 20-33.
8. AIDS Bhedbhav Virodhi Andolan (1991): Less than Gay: A Citizens' Report on the Status of Homosexuality in India, N.D., ABVA.
9. AIDS Bhedbhav Virodhi Andolan (1992): This Sugar is Bitter: A Citizens' Report on the Status of Chemical Dependants and HIV Infection in India, New Delhi, ABVA.
10. AIDS Bhedbhav Virodhi Andolan (1991): Blood of the Professional A Report on the Exploitation of professional blood Donors by the Blood Banking System in India, N.D., ABVA.
11. Velimirovic B. (1987) AIDS as a Social Phenomenon, *Social Sciences and Med.* 25(6) pp.541-552.
12. Thakur Vijay (2002): Cacophony and Catastrophe – AIDS research, trainings and conferences or communities, condoms and care? Paper for National Workshop on 'Societal Concerns and AIDS Control Strategies in India', CSMCH-CSDS, January 2002.

The Epidemiology of Diarrhoeal Disease and its Control in India

Essential Readings

1. Bhan, M.K. et al (1987): Longitudinal Study of Diarrhoeal disease among Children in Rural North India, Descriptive Epidemiology of Persistent Diarrhea, AIIMS, N.D.
2. Voluntary Health Association of India (1988): Civic Neglect and ill-health: A Brief Inquiry into the Cholera Epidemic in Delhi, new Delhi, VHAI.
3. Donoso, G. (1978): Weanling Diarrhoea - An Over-View, Symposium on Weanling Diarrhoea Diamond Jubilee Celebration, Hyderabad, Oct. 26.
4. Bhandari N. (1992): The Household Management of Diarrhoeal in Its Social context: Study of a Delhi Slum. Unpub. Ph. D. thesis, CSMCH, JNU, Chapters 4 and 7.

5. WHO and UNICEF (1981): The Management of Diarrhoea and Use of Oral Rehydration Therapy, 2nd ed., Geneva, WHO.
6. Appropriate Health Resources and Technologies Action Group (1987): ORT Success Story, Dialogue on Diarrhoea, 1987, No.28, March.
7. Kabir, M. and Mosle, Huddin (1986): Mortality Levels and Patterns in the Oral Therapy Extension Programme Areas of the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, *Food and Nutrition Bulletin*, Vol. 8, No.3, pp. 8-11.
8. GOI (1990): Annual Report, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, pp. 51-53.

Suggested Readings.

1. Elemendorf, M. (1987): Water Supply, Sanitation and Diarrhoea, *Dialogue on Diarrhoea*, Issue No.30, Sept. pp.3.
2. ICDDR (1986): Diarrhoea and Malnutrition, *Glimpses*, Vol.8, No.4, July-August, pp.2.
3. Daswani, M. (1983): ORT - How Simple is the Remedy? Bombay, FRCH.
4. Banerjee, K.B. & Narain J.P.(1988): Combined Surveys on ARI, Diarrhoea and EPI, NICD, N.D.
5. WHO (1993): The Management and Prevention of Diarrhoea – Practical Guidelines. Geneva, WHO.

The Epidemiology of Acute Respiratory Infections and Their Control

Essential Readings

1. Gove, S. (1988): Epidemiology, *ARI News*, 11th August issue, pp. 5.
2. Banerji, K.B. & Narain J.P. (1988): Combined Surveys on ARI, Diarrhoea and E.P.I. NICD, New Delhi.
3. WHO (1987): Programme of Acute Respiratory Infection, WHO Technical Advisory Group on Acute Respiratory Infections Report of the 3rd Meeting, Geneva, WHO (WHO/RSD/87/37).
4. Banerji, D. (1988): Comments on Scientific, Operational, Ethical and Legal Basis of the Who Programme of Acute Respiratory Diseases, *World Health Forum*, Vol. 9No.2 pp. 221-225.Bang, A. (1988): Acute Respiratory Infections and Child Survival Problem and the Possiblities. Paper presented at the M.F.C. Annual Meet XII, Jaipur.
5. Bang, A. (1988): Acute Respiratory Infections and Child Survival Problem and the Possibilities. Paper presented at the M.F.C. Annual Meet XII, Jaipur.

Suggested Readings.

1. Pio, A. (1983): The Problem of Acute Respiratory Infections in Children in Developing Countries, Geneva, WHO, (WHO/RSD/83.11) pp.1-27.
2. Datta, N. et al (1987): Application of Case Management to the Control of Acute Respiratory Infections in Low-Birth Weight Infants, *Bull. WHO*, Vol. 65, No.1 pp. 2-8.

Diseases Included in the UIP

Essential Readings

1. Bhargava, I (1988): Concepts in Immunization in *Essentials of Immunization*, A.B. New Delhi pp. 1-20.
2. Sathyamala C. (1989): Immunization *Seminar* p. 354.
3. Banerji, D. (1987): 'Immunization Saviour or Enslaver' *Health for the Millions*.
4. Kilbourne E.D. (1969): Genetic Interaction of man and Microbes Implications of a Changing Ecology, in *Human Ecology and Public Health* Ed. Kilbourne & Smillic.
5. Muller, S. (1986): Pertussis, *Bull WHO*, pp. 321-331.
6. Siddhartha Sen (1988): 'Poliomyelitis' in *Immunization Practices in Children* Ed. Dutta, A. et al IAP, pp. 27-42.

Suggested Readings

1. Sokhey, J. et al (1984): The Immunization Programme in India: A handbook for Medical Officers, New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
2. GOI (1985): Towards Universal Immunization by 1990 - Report of a Task Force. Min. of H&FW, N.D.
3. NIHFW (1989): National Review of Immunization Programme in India NIHFW, N.D.
4. Miller, D,.L. (1982): Whooping Cough and the Vaccine- The risks and Benefits debate *Epid.* Review Vol. 4, pp. 1-24.